The Bombay Gazette.

No 8504.—New Series. BOMBAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rule for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,912 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Garvy, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Tuticorin	21
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	25
„ [illegible]	14	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ [illegible]	16	„ Musulipatam	29
„ Cannanore	16	„ Cocanada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Visagapatam	31
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopalpore June	1
„ [illegible]	18	„ False Point	2
„ [illegible]	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	4
„ Cochin	19		
„ [illegible]	19		
„ Alleppey	19		

Cargo for Rangoon and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line and from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Banda and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF AND KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Mason, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May		May
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Guader	18	„ Fao	31
„ Jusk	20	„ Bushire June.	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Baharein	3
„ Lingah	23	„ Lingah	5
„ Bushire	25	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	27	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrives BUSREH	28	Arrives BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Mason, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S S. TIMOR, 2,309 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 24TH MAY,
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH JULY,
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about [illegible] days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2277	494	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE favourite Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, Commander Robert Hutchison, will sail for Liverpool calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Gibraltar, on the 17th instant positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Capt. Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

The general statement of affairs and Balance Sheet for 1875, herewith submitted by the Directors for the information of their co-proprietors, shew that the net profit of the Corporation for that period including £6,009 18s. 5d. brought forward from the last account, has been £174,069 17s. 4d. after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts.

The Dividend of 6 per cent., paid in November last, for the half-year ended 30th June, absorbed £90,000 of the profits, leaving £84,069 17s 4d. to be dealt with, out of which the Directors now declare a Dividend of 5 per cent for the half year ended 31st December, which will take £75,000, and leave £9,069 17s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next year's account.

This Dividend, which is equal to £1 5s. per Share, will be payable, free of Income Tax, on the 1st of May next.

The result of the operations of the past year shews diminished profit on those of previous years, and is chiefly caused by the steady decline in Eastern exchanges, by the provision which had to be made for the fall in the value of Indian Government Rupee paper, and by the generally depressed state of commercial and monetary affairs during the period in question.

The Directors have the melancholy duty to report the death on the 8th of December last, of their much respected Chief Manager, Mr. Charles J. F. Stuart, thereby severing a connection with the Corporation, which had existed for a period of over thirty-two years. While formally announcing this loss, the Directors are conscious that their strong feelings of respect and esteem for Mr. Stuart, and sympathy with his family, will be shared by many of their fellow proprietors to whom he was personally known and endeared.

The Directors have appointed as Successor to Mr Stuart, Mr. Patrick Campbell, who has been in the service of the Corporation since 1847, and who has for the last fifteen years filled the office of Sub-Manager, in which he has enjoyed their fullest confidence as well as that of his lamented predecessor.

Mr. Duncan James Kay, Mr. William Walkinshaw, and Major-General Henry Pelham Burn, are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election, which the Court have much pleasure in recommending to the Proprietors.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two Gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 19th April, 1876.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1875.

LIABILITIES.

		£ s. d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest		814,869 15 6
„ Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest		6,974,398 11 4
„ Balances due to other Banks		148,652 18 6
„ Cash deposited not bearing Interest		3,780,445 18 1
„ Cash deposited bearing Interest		7,308,928 0 3
Total due to the Public		19,027,319 3 8
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000 0 0	
„ Reserved Surplus Fund £450,000		
„ Insurance Fund 50,000	500,000 0 0	
„ Dividends remaining unpaid	5,525 15 0	
„ Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	84,069 17 4	
Due to Shareholders		2,089,595 12 4
		£21,116,914 16 0

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.
By Coin and Bullion	2,201,138 19 7
„ Balances due from other Banks	885,597 14 10
„ „ Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	30,085 1 11
	£3,116,821 16 4
„ Government Securities	2,305,820 4 6
„ Landed or other Property of the Corporation	254,574 16 10
„ Debts secured by Landed or other Property	89,199 3 4
„ Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	15,350,498 15 0
	£21,116,914 16 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1875	£90,000 0 0
„ Balance	84,069 17 4
	£174,069 17 4
By Balance undivided at 31st December 1874	6,000 18 5
„ Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1875, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	168,068 18 11
	£174,069 17 4

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.
GEORGE [illegible], WM. J. W. [illegible], DUNCAN J. K. KAY, } Directors.
Examined [illegible] THO. W. L. [illegible], J. R. [illegible] } Auditors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWELVE and Annas Eight (Rs. 12-8-0) equivalent of £1 5s. PER SHARE being at the rate of Five per Cent, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation for the Half Year ended 31st December 1875, will be paid at this office to the SHAREHOLDERS IN INDIA, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant. This with the previous Interim Dividend amounts to Eleven per Cent. for the year 1875.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 15th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
R. D. CAIRNS, Agent.

Bombay, 10th May 1876.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH MAY.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,

DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?

To conclude with for the first time in Bombay the Oriental Extravaganza,

BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 2 | Second Class Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

BENEFIT OF

MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS.

When will be produced a New and Original Local Comedietta, written especially for this occasion by a Bombay Gentleman,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To be followed by the Grand London Burlesque,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three	„ 10

Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE LIQUIDATORS of the EAST INDIA BANK have OPENED their OFFICE at 2 MEADOW STREET.

DINANATH RUGHOONATH KHOTE,
ARDESHEER B. KAPADIA,
Liquidators.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1876, at 4 P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on the 9th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th May 1876.

EDUCATION.—Establishment for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES, 11 Berlin Terrace, Pollockshields, Glasgow, (Scotland), conducted by Miss PETTIGREW.

Miss Pettigrew has made arrangements for receiving Children from India, to Board and Educate. The Establishment is situated in one of the healthiest suburbs of the City, and furnished with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a liberal education, taught by Masters of eminence. The health, comfort and moral training of the Children committed to her care will receive the utmost attention. A change of air, either to coast or country provided during the Holidays.

Inclusive terms for Board and Education, according to age and classes, from 55 to 70 Guineas per annum. Reference is permitted to Thomas Morrison, Esq., Rector, Free Church Training College, Glasgow; James Campbell, Esq., Tillichewen Castle, Dumbartonshire; Bailie Collins, Publisher, Glasgow; Alex. Sinclair, Esq., *Glasgow Herald* Newspaper; Dr. W. C. Smith, Free High Church, Edinburgh; Rev A. Main, Abbotsford Park, Morningside, Edinburgh. A Prospectus of the School may be seen at the Office of this paper.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 420 OF 1875.

PEROZBAI, widow of the late Cowasjee Nesserwanjee Batiwalla (deceased) Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Hormasjee Wadia Street, within the Fort of Bombay } Plaintiff.

vs.

MERBAI, widow of the late Framjee Nowrojee Dawer (deceased), also Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khetwadi 13th Lane, House No 171, outside the Fort of Bombay } Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 25th day of April last, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No 1. Whereas by a prohibitory Order, dated the 2nd day of February, 1876, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, dated the 21st day of February 1876 All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground containing by admeasurement One Thousand Three Hundred and Nineteen square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2007 and 2008, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 71 and situate on the North side of the Khetwadi Back Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the said Khetwadi Back Road, and bounded on the North by the said Khetwadi Back Road, on the East partly by the property formerly of Hormusjee Manockjee Damkawala, and now of Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, and partly by the property of Pestonjee Bomonjee Vand and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Apoo, on the South by the property of the Defendant abovenamed (secondly hereinafter described), and on the West by the Thirteenth Khetwadi Cross Street, which said Dwelling House was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground containing by admeasurement One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-eight square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2007 and 2008, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, Stable and Out-Houses standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 72, situate on the North side of Khetwadi Main Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay and fronting the said Khetwadi Main Road, and bounded on the North by the property of the said Defendant (firstly hereinbefore described), on the East by the property of Pestonjee Bomonjee Vand and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Apoo on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road and on the West by the Khetwadi Thirteenth Cross Street, and which said Dwelling House, Stable and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Stothert. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-one and Anna One for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit Money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. MANSUKLALL M. MUNSHI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th May 1876.

NOTE THE TEMPERATURE.
THERMOMETERS.

BATH OR BREWING,	8 in. metal scale, in japanned case	2 12
„	10 „ Enamel tube in copper case	5 0
DRAWING ROOM,	4 „ Ivory Anchor shaped	1 0
„	8 „ „ scale on Papier-Mache	4 0
„	7 and 8 „ Fahr. and Cent. graduations	7 8
HOUSE, 8 in. Scale on Boxwood		1 8
POCKET, 4 in. Ivory Scale, Fahr. and Cent. graduations, in revolving German Silver case		8 0
POCKET, 6 in. „ „ „		10 0

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

MAXIMUM, Enamel tubes, metal scale on boxwood	8 0
MINIMUM, „ to correspond	4 8

(*An excellent pair for general use.*)

MAXIMUM STANDARD (Frofes or Phillips'), Engine divided stem, mounted on indelible porcelain scale, in oak frame	18 0
MINIMUM do. to correspond	18 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, Solar and Terrestrial Radiation, on brass pedestals, complete, each	20 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, the pair, in neat pocket mahogany case, as designed expressly for the late *Dr. Livingstone.* They are divided on the stem, and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by accidental breakage	34 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, combined, (Six's principle) shows present temperature and registers past extremes of heat and cold, boxwood scale, in japanned case, with magnet	11 0

Chemical, Clinical and Ice-Machine Thermometers.

Aneroid and Mercurial Barometers.
Rain Gauges Hydrometers, Ozonometers,
Magnetic Compasses and Sun-dials.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PORCELAIN WARE.

WALKER & Co. have received direct from PARIS a splendid Consignment of REAL PORCELAIN, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, and consisting of

TOILET SETS, six pieces	Rs. 15 to 30 per set.
FLOWER POTS, in sets of three	„ 9 „ 18 „
TETE-A-TETE COFFEE SETS, with porcelain tray	„ 9 „ 18 „
DESSERT SETS, consisting of 18 pieces	„ 15 „ 50 „
FLOWER VASES	„ 10 „ 30 per pair.

All these Goods are beautifully hand-painted and very choice in taste and finish.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

Superb Articles Suitable for Presentation
IN CHOICE FANCY WOODS, BEST ORMOLU WORK, ALGERIAN ONYX, &c.,
AS
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, &c.
SOLD BY
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

Albums.

For Holding Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Grounds, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered, lined with Moire Antique Silk; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.

Do. do.; the side consisting of Coromandel Wood; with handsome engraved and gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 88.

Albums of every description, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 50.

INKSTANDS (Ormolu Gold).

Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a beehive, richly gilt, set with four onyx Bees Rs. 32

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

This New Balance indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or imitation deadgold work. Height, inches; width, 4 inches. Cash... Rs. 16

THE ALEXANDROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER.

In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the stand and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Inkbottle and Ebony Pen-tray.

1. In French Morocco, with Gilt ornamentation Rs. 22
2. In Turkey Morocco, with Gilt lines „ 32

HANDSOME FOLDING FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work thickly gilt.

For Two Oval Cartes-de-Visite, with pierced and engraved borders, and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic Rs 35

For Four Oval Cartes, with pierced and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting „ 68

For Seven Oval Miniatures, Vase-shaped on Algerian Onyx stand, opening in the form of a fan „ 65

THE COMBINED CASH JEWEL, AND WRITING CASE.

In this newly Registered Case a variety of uses are found within a small compass. Within a twelve inch Case will be found a fully supply of Stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well lined Tray for Jewellery, three velvet-lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pentray and Inkrange, a Scribbling Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather... Rs.

Tete-a-Tete Tea Service.

In Rich Porcelain. Rs. 30 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray

WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOT WATER.

In super or Vitrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches Price, Rs. 15. An elegant and most serviceable article, it promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin or Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bag, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes Scent Bottles. Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, Binoculars, Compendium Games, Sewing Machines, Ornamental Vases, &c.

Electro-plated Ware.

Of the Best Quality and Latest Design.

Army and Navy Cups.
Beefsteak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.

Bread Baskets.
Bread Plates.
Bread Knives.
Butter Pots
Butter Knives.
Candlesticks, Chamber.
Card Waiters, Mat.
Card Cases, [illegible]
Chop or Steak Dishes.

Claret Jugs.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Crump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
Cellaret.

"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.

Dram Flasks.
Dishes, "Carlton" Club.
Dishes, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Stands.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cup & Toast Stands

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a SERIES of PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and VIEWS taken in connection with the ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA and by desire of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WOOL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sir Jamsetjee's Press at Colaba, by order of Marwadee Sewbux Jowareemull, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—

95 boras wool cleaned Kandara Pathani, about 30 candies.
4 boras wool pickings, about 3¼ candies.

SALE OF SUPERIOR AND SOFT HOOP IRON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction—

On account and at the risk of Assar Virji.

Per S. S. Cerdic, at Carnac Bunder.
A ▼ 500 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 19, 23½ feet long.
Per S. S. Branksome Hall, at Carnac Bunder.
1000 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 19, 24 feet long. 20 to 21 pieces per bundle.
Per S. S. Clive, at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba.
497 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 18, 23½ feet long.
500 „ „ ⅞ by 19, 29½ feet long.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., at No. 2, Berkley Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Berkley Place, the handsome household furniture, &c. of George Wilson, Esquire.

Full particulars will appear to-morrow.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at the Frere Bunder—

About 200 superior first-class Moulmein teak squares.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder. A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.
1 cask paint crumb and other brushes.
8 cases Napoleon Price's hair powder.

By order of the Administrator General, belonging to the estate of the late Michael Frankel, Professor of music.

A violin by Antonius Stradinarius of Cremona in the year 1879.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English, mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated, glass, silver and crockery ware, a first-class piano, splendid pier glasses "if not previously disposed of", carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Ryan, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, handsome English built mail phaeton, a handsome grey Arab buggy horse, a ditto chesnut brougham ditto a pair of serviceable bay carriages, horses, plants, &c., at No. 125, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and richly carved household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of Dr J. T. M'Kenzie, the same comprises a set of handsome vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, tea and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a set of best electroplated thread pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, handsome dessert knives and forks in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," &c., elegantly carved seasoned blackwood household furniture made to order, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 22 persons, a round do. for 8 persons, side board, dining room chairs, glass cupboards, circular and pier tables, easy predieu and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, centre ottoman, corner whatnots, handsome plated double and treble light argand lamps, English iron and richly carved four posts bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A light English built mail phaeton by Lewis in excellent order.
A handsome grey Arab buggy horse.
A handsome chesnut brougham horse.
A pair of serviceable bay carriage horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 23rd inst.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome French slate billiard table.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situate at Piquet Road without the Fort walls of Bombay.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at the instruction of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Piquet Road in the Town of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about 302 square yards, registered in the books of the collector of pension and tax under Nos. 134 and 132, and in the books of the collector of assessment under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—

On the north by the property of Luxmon Govindjee, on the west by the property of Sapoorjee Hormusjee, on the south by the Piquet Road, and on the east by the property of Parvatibai, widow.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a mahogany piano by John Broadwood and Sons, 1 English built strong dog cart with powerful Bay Waler horse and harness complete, &c, the property of Colonel Macdonald, proceeded to London, at his residence at Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co are instructed to submit to sell by public auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the following valuable household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Colonel Macdonald, proceeded to London, the same consisting of dinner dessert and tea services, one set of glassware with forget-me-not stars, cut glass pint decanters and claret jug, fruit dishes, electroplated waters, cake basket, butter and jelly pots, cruet and cake and soye frames, dish covers, salt cellars, table and chamber candlesticks with shades, spoons and forks, soup turin, table and dessert knives, kerosine oil, table, wall and hurricane lamps, one three light chandelier, blackwood dining table in 5 pieces, dining room chairs, blackwood round tables, sideboard, French polished drawing room table, drawing room chairs, ottoman pier tables, conversation couches, 1 mahogany square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, piano stool, tea poys, folding and lady's work chairs, easy chairs with long arms, book and hatstand, folding screens, time piece, flower vases, figure under dome, large size oil paintings in gilt frames, blackwood camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, towel horses, blackwood and teakwood presses, rattan couch and easy chairs, child's cradle and swing, dispense table and cupboards, meat safes, cooking pots, bridles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One English built strong dog cart with powerful Bay Walers horse and harness complete.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Gaewaddy, opposite to Portuguese Church, Cavel.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises handsome carved, blackwood, household, furniture, such as circular and pier table with marble tops, side board, dining room chairs, tea-poys with marble tops, easy and drawing room chairs, sets hanging argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing table with marble tops, dressing glasses, cloth press, China camphorwood chest of drawer, hatstand, almira, child's table and chair, screen, blackwood, chiffoneers with mirrors, table ornament, flower vases, fiddle, guitar, bird cages, carpets, picture dispense articles, meat safe, plants, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from the 12th instant.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich cut glass and handsome porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., &c. at Malabar Hill Bungalow next to the late Rev. Doctor J Wilson.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May 1876, at noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., being the property of General J. A. Ballard proceeding to Europe.

Further particulars will be given hereafter and catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE CABIN PASSENGERS can be accommodated in a Steamer leaving for LIVERPOOL within a week. FARE, Rs 350. Apply to "B," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address C., *Bombay Gazette*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a BILLIARD TABLE by a First Class Maker in good order, and complete with Lamps and fittings. Address "H V," care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. Bombay, 9th May 1876.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

WATER WORKS EXTENSION.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the whole or part, being not less than one-fourth of about Eighteen Thousand Tons of CAST IRON PIPES and OTHER IRONWORK for the MAIN and works known as the TULSI WATER WORKS.

Specifications, general directions to Tenderers, and Forms of Tender and Contract, may be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality; and copies of the same may be obtained on payment of Twenty Rupees, to be returned on receipt of *bona fide* Tenders.

Each Tender must be endorsed "Tender for Pipes," and addressed to W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be delivered at that address on or before the 7th day of July, 1876, and no Tender will be entertained that is not made on the Form provided.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay Municipal Office, 8th May 1876.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH MAY.

From 5½ to 7½ P.M.

The celebrated Bhat of Kattiawad,

DESA PITHA.

Will narrate in Gujaratee the romantic story of

MAHARAJ BHIMSINGHJEE OF JODHPORE,

and his struggles with the Pathans of Kabul.

Mr LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE WILL PRESIDE.

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, 8 As. Hall, 4 As. Gallery, 2 As.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. having been APPOINTED SECRETARIES and TREASURERS of the above Company, the Office of the Company has been REMOVED to No. 13, RAMPART ROW, west Treacher's Building, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COWASJEE NESSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 11th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive Accounts made up to 31st March 1876, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN CAMERON,
Acting Manager in India.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1876.

TICKETS, RS. 10 (TEN) EACH.

(5) Five Per Cent. will be deducted from the total Amount for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, 4 (four) per cent. will be divided amongst those who draw starters, EXCEPT THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD HORSES.

OF THE REMAINDER.

The Winner to take ⅔ (two-thirds).
" Second Horse, ¼ (one-quarter).
" Third Horse, 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at Noon (Gun-fire) on the 25th May; and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day.

Telegrams will be sent to those who draw Horses.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investor's full address LEGIBLY WRITTEN) to be addressed, and Money Orders, Drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable (FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA), to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

CIVIL REGULAR No. 4 OF 1873.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS No. 101 OF 1876.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA Plaintiffs.

THE ORIENTAL RICE COMPANY
W. IRVINE } Defendants.

NOTICE.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of the decree and costs in the above Case, amounting to Rs. 1,97,755-7-8, and interest thereon, the Mill and premises at POOZUNDOUNG, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. IRVINE, and comprising the land known as suburban allotments Nos. 5 and 21, situate in the Town of Rangoon, together with the Mill and all other buildings, and machinery and fixtures therein, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 7-30 A.M., on the spot, towards satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Plaintiff in the said suit.

By order of the Court,

CARR G. ARRAKIEL,
Auctioneer to the Court.

12th April 1876.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to receive engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders during the *Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE APPROACHING WET SEASON.

TRAVELLERS' FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable, easily put together, and folding up into a canvas bag for travelling. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4. Price Rs. 36 0

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRASSES may be used with or without the above, very light and portable, size as above Price Rs. 16 0

WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ feet by 4½ 13 4

AIR BEDS, Mackintosh's Vulcanized, 7 feet by 2 feet 6, with bellows for inflating do. 45 0

AIR PILLOWS of various shapes and sizes, at corresponding prices.

RAIN GUAGES.

CASELLA'S 5 inch, with graduated glass Measure, &c., complete 5 Each Rs. 15 0

OFFICE REQUISITES.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, AND DEED BOXES. JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY RACKS. INKSTANDS OF ALL KINDS. MORDAN'S LETTER-WEIGHERS. GREAVES' POCKET LETTER-WEIGHERS. PAPER WEIGHTS, IN GLASS METAL, AND VULCANITE. CALL BELLS. STATIONERY OF EVERY KIND, MACHINE OR HAND MADE. PENS AND PENHOLDERS. BLOTTING BOOKS, TABLE SETS, CONSISTING OF ENVELOPE CASE & BLOTTING-BOOK.

and every requisite for the Office or Writing-table.

THACKER, VINING Co.

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THE PROPRIETOR,
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COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams from Liverpool were most depressed in tone, a general feeling of insecurity as to the future being observable. The public telegrams report the Cotton Market dull, sales only 6,000 bales, prices unchanged, but private messages advise that Surats are most difficult of sale, large buyers being quite out of the market. Manchester continues depressed. Stocks in Liverpool are greatly in excess of the demand, the American Crop advises are unfavourable; all of which are strongly adverse to the market. While in addition to these, which may be termed regular influences, there is always the fear of political complications on the Continent of Europe, which alone would be sufficient cause for very great depression. The one strong point in the position is the low level of prices, but, that such is the case, does not of necessity mean that they must advance, on the contrary, there is no more generally accepted axiom in business than that "more money is lost at low than at high prices"

Both Monday and Tuesday's New York telegrams have come through to-day. No change is quoted in Mid-Uplands on the spot, but August shipment is ⅛ cent per lb. higher. The receipts of Cotton at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Four days' Receipts	14,000	10,000	18,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,956,000	3,337,000	3,606,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were unaltered in price from Friday last, the market being dull and depressed. The London General Produce Markets were also unchanged.

French Rentes were at 105¼ yesterday, a relapse of ⅛. Bar Silver in London is at 53⅛d., a decline of ⅛d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE transactions to-day have been on a very limited scale. Bank Bills have not altered in rate, but this is probably owing to the limited nature of the demand, as the Banks seem all more willing buyers than sellers, and private bills are quite 1-16d. lower all round. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8⅜d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d. to ¾d.

On Calcutta there is no change. In 60 days' sight business has been done at 1 per cent discount while demand bills are still quoted at par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong at yesterday's figures, say Fours, Rs. 101⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾; Fives and a half, Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET is quiet but firm. For Bank of Bombays the enquiry has not been quite so active but rates are unaltered. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower. Press shares are unaltered throughout. Spinning Companies are quieter but fairly steady. We note an advance of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 5 in Flemings, Rs. 25 in Madras Spinning, and Rs. 10 in Madras United, while Orientals are Rs. 2½ per share lower and others unchanged.

For COTTON there was a moderately good demand to-day considering the adverse accounts from Liverpool, and a fair business was done on the Green at about yesterday's prices.

These for half-pressed Cotton are generally Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy under up-country agents' rates, so that there has been next to nothing doing in full-pressed stuff. Receipts yesterday were smaller than they have been for some time, 4,274 bales, making 30,160 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS to-day have been extremely dull all round. By steamers £2 3 9 has been accepted for relets, although £2-5 is the nominal rate. By sail Iron ships are nominally at £2 but relets are offering at £1 17 6 without leading to any extent of business. Wooden ships may be quoted at £1-11 3 to £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are dull and without noticeable change.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 6th May, 1876.

Open, 430¼ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	47,047	0	0
Merchandise	1,55,384	0	0
Telegraph	489	0	0
Total Rs.	2,02,920	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,863	0	0
Merchandise	1,43,445	0	0
Telegraph	663	0	0
Total Rs.	1 87 971	0	0
Increase Rs.	14,949	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian mail steamer Australia left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday noon the 9th instant.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER MAHI, 111 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cochin (20th April), with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP ROMANEY, 563 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Muscat and Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP RIVER NITH, 1,165 tons, Commander J. H. Fisher, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a cargo of 32,400 cwts. linseed.

THE BRITISH SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Commander G. H. Parsons, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with the following cargo:—7 666 bales cotton, 750 cwts. myrabollum, 7,092½ coir yarn and 100 cwts. coir ropes.

S. S. MINERVA VIA THE CANAL—The Austro Hungarian Lloyds Co's steam ship Minerva, 1277 tons Commander C. Hosse, sailed yesterday for Trieste, Venice &c. with the following passengers:—For Aden—Dr. and Mrs. Keith, Major Morgan and servant, and twenty four deck passengers. For Suez—Captain and Mrs. R. F. Burton, Mr. W. R. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs D. Eisenberg, Mrs. Pigot and a lady, Mr. G. Bonny and a gentleman. For Port Said—Mr. F M. Leslie. For Trieste—Col. T. W. Haggan, Major A. Schmid, Miss Stibity Lofer, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Carr, Dr. Flood, Capt. and Mr. Wyndham, Miss Senkowska and Mr. Cush Mahomed. She carried 6,847 bales cotton and a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
9	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Apr 2
10	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton, Apr 13.
	Astronomer	Edger	Calcutta, Mar 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	St Andrew	Dick	Falmouth.
	Helen Scott	Parsons	Liverpool.
	Minerva (s)	Hosse	Trieste, Venice &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship River Neith, Fisher, for Dunkirk.
Ship Romaney, Nacoda, for Muscat and Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong, for Aden, Suez &c.
Kaima, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Ellen Bates, for Liverpool.
Ship Stornaway, for Liverpool.
Ship Joa, for Falmouth for order.
Ship Wm McGillivray for United Kingdom or Continent.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
5	Parsee (s)	Sirrent	Sheilds.
	Dacca (s)	Child	London, Mar 23.
	Cashmere	Mays	Liverpool, Jan 18.
6	Malacca (s)	Grey	Moulmein, Apr 30.
	Queen of India	Edwards	Liverpool, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
5	Pilot (s)	....	....
	Warren Hastings	....	....
6	Ava (s)	....	....
	Curlew (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Choice	....	Cochin.
7	Khandella (s)	....	Calcutta and N. Ports.
8	Oriental (s)	....	Rangoon, and N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
6	Khedive (s)	....	Galle, Aden and Suez.
7	Rajpootana (s)	....	Calcutta, and N. Ports.
	Choice	....	Pooree.
	Musuffer	....	Moulmein.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 14 Teazer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Berbara.
23 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
25 Minerva, ss, Barker, from Cardiff.
26 Sennar, E S F, Privileggio, from Jeddah.
26 Potomac, ss, Vetter, from Greenock.
26 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Bombay.
27 Orion, ss, Smerdon, from Calcutta.
27 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
27 Hoogly, ss, Mortimard, from Shanghai.
27 Khasgar, ss, Baker, from Venice.
28 Prins Hendrik H N M I C, Koops, from Newdeep.
29 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.
29 Potomac, ss, London from Jeddah
29 Djafferia E, ss, Manseor, from Berbara.
30 Timah, ss, Corkery, from Kurrachee.
30 Latiff, E F, Ali Bey, from Berbara.
30 Scotland, ss, James, from Calcutta.
May 1 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Bombay.
1 Cerdic, ss, Robertson, from Bombay.
1 Moorhen, H M G boat, Hope, from Portsmouth.
2 Stelvio, ss, Bradley, from Bombay.
2 Tenasserim, I. G. T. ship, Wells, from Calcutta.
2 Suez, ss, Scarlett, from Newcastle.
2 Arch Druid, ss, Carmichal, from Bombay.
3 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] Baker, to Bombay.
28 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
28 Hoogly, ss, Mortimard, to Marseilles.
29 Sennar, E S F, Privileggio, to Massowah.
29 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
29 Potomac, ss, London, to Bombay.
30 Timah, ss, Corker, to London.
May 1 Scotland, ss, James, to Dundee.
1 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to London.
1 Cerdic, ss, Robertson, to Liverpool.
2 Prins Hendrik, H N M I C Koops, to Batavia.
2 Stelvio, ss, Bradley from Antwerp
2 Arch Druid, ss, Carmichal, to Antwerp.
3 Tenasserim, I G T. ship, Wells, to Brindisi.
3 Suez, ss, Scarlett, to Singapore.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer H M S, Woodhouse, from Berbara.
Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay
Minerva, ss, Barker, from Cardiff
Djafferia, E F, ss, Manseor, from Berbara.
Latiff, E F, Ali Beg, from Berbara
Moorhen H M G, boat, Hope, from Portsmouth.
City of Poonah, ss, Miller, from Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—58 bales cotton, Gulabroy Hurdyal; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjewandass; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 101 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 10 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 1 bale cotton, G Hurdyal.
Prince Frederick—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 140 bales cotton, Rughobhoy Dayabhoy.
Philosopher—50 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Lilladhur, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Rheeron—500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Cape Comorin—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Ellen Bates—1,000 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Boadicea—87 bales cotton, Runpiddass Ambalal; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 71 bales cotton, Venichund Jaitadass; 65 bales cotton, Narranjee Bhimjee.
Zampa—80 bales cotton, Tilladhur Lukhumsey and Co; 55 bales cotton, Nensee Tejpall.
Snapton—50 bales wool, Gracy Khetsey; 80 bales cotton, Venichund Jaitadass; 47 bales cotton, Ramjee Pragjee; 65 bales cotton, Lukhumsey Vurdhmun.
Vixen—11 bags rapeseed, Purshotum Lukmidass; 100 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 33 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurry.
Monte Moro—400 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 9 bales cotton, A Custoorchund.
Trinacria—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harry Tokes.
Turkish Empire—200 bags country galls, Ruttonsey Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle—337½ cwts coir yarn, Moolice Jetha and Co; 73 cwts coir yarn, Thakersey Khetsey; 42 bundles deer horn and 1 case fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Lorway—875 bags linseed, Wallace and Co; 75 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Wm McGilvery—23,440 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR SCICILY.

Lady Lisgar—6,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

A S Danis—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pharao Pendleton—200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lord Eglington—600 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar—200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Geelong—300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Trinacria—8 tons iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Kashgar—200 bags pepper, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet—15 packages olibanum, and 16 packages bysabole, Mowjee Tricomjee; 5 bundles samada stone, Motilall Pranjewan; 11 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Veerjee Nanjee; 36 packages cloves, Abdool Cador Cumroodin; 24 packages bysabole, Abdool Cador Cumroodin; 130 packages malabar samada stone, A Cumroodin; 40 bags ghaty varriesleesed Curimbhoy Heerjee; 1 package persian dry figs, Curimbhoy Heerjee; 8 cases Gurzrat peacock feathers, Rajilbally Ally Rusa; 6 cases Gurzrat peacock feathers, H Damjee; 2 cases country fishmaws, H Damjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·781
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·5
Minimum do. do	79·3
General Direction of wind	WSW, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	205

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Morgan, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubulpore.

MAY 9.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Q M D. from leave, from Matheran.

MAY 10.

Moriorty, Capt, Bl 7th Regt, to appear before a medical board from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Ross, Capt, By 2nd Queens, on duty, to Deolalee.
Walter Sub Lieut, By 66th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Wood, Surg, Bl 109th Regt on sick leave, to England.
Schmid, Major, Bl Asst Adj Genl Oudh Divn, on sick leave, to England.
Forbes Keith, Surg By M D, on duty, to Aden.

COURT MARTIAL.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd May 1876.*)

At a Genl Court Martial, assembled at Benares, on Saturday, the 1st day of April 1876, Capt Frederick William Crohan, Gen, List, Infy, was arraigned on the following charges:—

CHARGES.

1st With conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when employed as Station Staff Officer at Benares, on the 8th Dec 1875, and having in that capacity, received on that day pension money for disbursement to Pensioned Apothecary John Armstrong Fleming, and to Mistress Matilda Eliza Franks due to them up to the 30th Nov 1875, inclusive, failed to pay them the said pensions, and withheld payment of the same from them until the 17th Jan 1876.

2nd. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Benares, in a letter sent by him to the Presidency Paymaster, dated the 9th of Jan 1876, falsely asserted that half of the sum received by him on the 8th Dec 1875, on account of pensions, had been stolen, such statement being false, as he, Capt Crohan, well knew.

FINDING.

The Court finds that the prisoner, Capt Frederick William Crohan, of the Genl List of Infy is guilty of the 1st charge, and not guilty of the 2nd charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Capt Frederick William Crohan, of the Genl List of Infy, to be severely reprimanded.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

The officer commanding the Allahabad Division will have the goodness to reprimand Capt Crohan in the severest terms, for his serious breach of duty in withholding payment of pensions from Govt pensioners for an unreasonable time.

A perusal of these proceedings has left on my mind an impression most unfavourable to Capt Crohan's conduct and character. It is with reluctance that I direct him to return to his duty on release from arrest.

(Signed) F P HAINES, General, C-in-C in India.
Simla 27th April 1876

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, May 6.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T J Murray, C S, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade in Assam, to be Asst Secy to the Chief Comr of Assam, vice Capt H J Peet, who returns to his appointment in the 2nd grade of Asst Comrs.

Mr T C Mitchell, B C S, to be a Supernumerary Asst Comr in British Burmah, vice Mr A C Bainbridge, deceased

The services of Surgn J A Laing, Offg Civil Surgn of Akola in the Haidarabad Assigned Dist, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Richard Macallister, American Vice-Consul General at Calcutta, as in charge of the office of Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta during the absence of Mr Litchfield.

From the date on which Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, Offg Resident, 3rd class, takes the leave granted by Notification No 655G, dated 23rd March 1876.

Dr J P Stratton Political Agent, 1st class, to officiate as Resident, 3rd class.

Lt-Col W F Kincaid, Political Agent, 3rd class to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class.

Mr R H Pilcher, Political Asst 1st class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd class.

Maj V E Law, Offg Political Asst, 2nd class, to officiate as Political Asst, 1st class.

Lt T Hope, Offg Political Asst, 3rd class, to officiate as Political Asst, 2nd class.

With reference to Notification in this Dept, No 655G, dated 23rd March 1876, Lt-Col W F Kincaid, Offg Political Agent, 1st class, is posted temporarily to Bhopal.

Lt D Robertson, Madras S C, officiated as Asst Comr at Beawur from the 12th Nov 1875 to the 8th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Surgn F P Edis, M B, F R C S, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, during the absence, on furlough, of Capt Robinson, R A, or until further orders.

Surgn Edis took charge of the Office of Depy Assay Master before noon, on the 17th April 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H M has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in H M's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Dept—Surgn John Lewtas,—date of arrival at Fort William, 1st April 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Presidency Volunteers are allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for the periods specified:—

Maj F Prestage, Comdt, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 4 months from 8th April 1876, on private affairs and Rev J Welland, B A, Honry Chaplain, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, 9 months from 8th April 1876, on medical certificate.

The following appointments are made:—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Rev Alfred Clifford, B A, to officiate as Hony Chaplain during the absence on leave to England of the Rev J Welland, or until further orders.

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt James Brander to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on leave to England of Maj F Prestage, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt J Abercrombie, of the Bl S C, Qr Mr 7th Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 21st April 1876.

Lt B H Pollard, of the Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 21st April 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Frederic James Stephenson, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 7th Regt of N I for one year and nine months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1861.

The services of Surgn G Bomford, of the Medl Dept, attached to the 1st Goorkha Regt (Light Infy), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Confirming order issued by the Bgdr-Genl Comdg Hyderabad Contingent, dated 27th March 1876, directing Capt H F Sewell, 2nd in Command 2nd Infantry, to officiate as Adjt Genl, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lt-Coll Hill, who is permitted to resign the appointment, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

Confirming, as a provisional arrangement, Regtl Order, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 25th March 1876, directing Lt W J B Bird, Sqdn Subn, to act in addition as Adjt of the Regt on the departure on preparatory leave of Capt J P Cummins.

Confirming, as a provisional arrangement, Regtl Orders, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 3rd April 1876, directing Maj A C Havelock, 2nd in Command, to act as Comd and Lt J N S Kirkwood, Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, on the departure on preparatory leave to Bombay on the 1st April 1876 of Lt-Col A C Lilly the Comdt.

Granting Surgn-Maj G A Burn, M D, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Con[illegible]t, one month's leave of absence to Bombay on medical certificate from the 1st April 1876, or date of departure from [illegible] preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Notifying Station order, Hingoli, dated 3rd April 1876, directing Surgn Maj H Crocker, M D, 4th Infy to assume medical charge of the 4th Cavy. No 3 Battery and details at Hingoli from the 2nd April 1876, on the departure on preparatory leave to Bombay of Surgn-Maj G A Burn, M D.

The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Surgn-Maj W H Adley, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 15th Bl (Curetm's Mooltanee) Cavy, in G G O No 194 of 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of 1st class Apothecary T Lyons, of the Subordinate Med Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The following appointment is made:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

2nd Punjab Infantry—Lt B M Allen, of the 1st Battalion 21st Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation during the period Lt R R N Sturt may officiate as 1st Wing Subn, or until further orders.

In continuation of G G O No 478 dated the 22nd April 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col Henry Brabason Urmston, S C, ordinary pension £292, annuity £230-12 date of retirement 1st May 1876 to be paid in England.

Capt C J Durand, Offg Military Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Pay Dept Bombay, vice Maj T H Turner, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Judge Advocate General's Department—Maj A Seagrim Bl S C, to be Depy Judge Advocate, in succession to Col A K Moffat, retired, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

Lt Francis Neilson Chalmers, of the Bl S C, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl 2nd class, is permitted to resign the service from this date, subject to H M's approval.

The following extract from List No 6, dated 7th April 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return—Lt G T Eliot, S C and Capt S C MacTier, S C.

Granted extensions of leave—Surgn-Maj N J Grant, 6 months medical certificate; Capt D T H Semmson, S C, 6 months medical certificate; Maj G Swinton, R E, 6 months medical certificate; Surgn-Maj F G Earle, 6 months medical certificate; Capt T J Barnes, S C, 6 months medical certificate; Col T. Pierce, S C, 6 months medical certificate; and Maj F T Bainbridge, S C, 6 months medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lt-Coll, is admitted to the Col's allowance with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 858 of 1866 paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lt-Coll (Bt Coll) Thomas Queen.—24th April 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bl Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

Lt A H Kenny and Lt W F H Stafford,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 8th March 1876.

Capt G F Powell, of the Bl S C, promoted to the rank of Capt, in G G O No 1154 of 1875 is permitted to retain the appointment of 1st Wing Subn of the 2nd Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 12th Nov 1875, in accordance with the provisions of G.

The services of Surgn D P Macdonal, M D, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 4th Regt of N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 17th April 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, of the Bl S C, Comdt 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lt-Col A H Bamfield, of the Bl S C, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, Kangra, Offg Depy Inspr Genl of Police, 2nd grade, Lahore Circle, in G G O No 316 of 1876, has effect from the 14th Jan 1876, the date on which his subsidiary leave expired.

With reference to G G O No 263 of 1875, Capt C H Forster, of the Genl List Infantry, rejoined from furlough in India on the 20th Dec 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Maj the Hon'ble James Hay Fraser, of the Bl S C, For two years under Rule XIV, Clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn John Sutherland Gunn, M B, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge 4th Bl Cavy, for twenty months under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX Note 1).

The services of Surgn Maj B Williamson, M B, in medical charge, 2n Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Maj W Anderson, Mad S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Granting Col G R Westmacott, Bl S C Comdt, 2nd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence to Bombay, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough to Europe on private affairs granted in G G O No 397 of 1876.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Sikh Infantry Maj H C P Rice, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to be Comdt, vice Col J W Campbell, retired

Capt C C Brownlow, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Major Rice, or until further orders.

Capt H Dela M Hervey, of the Bl S C, promoted to the rank of Capt in G G O No 407 of 1876, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the 1st Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 5th April 1876, in accordance with the provisions of G G O No 75 of 1874.

With reference to G G O No 1062 of 1875, the services of Capt W A Robert, R H A, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lt James Frank Rivett-Carnac, of the Bl S C, for twelve months under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note 1).

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Capt George Edmonds (Unattached), for twenty months under Rule XIV, Clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Rivett, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

P W Dept Notification No 130, dated 16th March 1876, appointing Lt Pitt, R E, to the Military Works Branch of the P W Dept. as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is cancelled.

Sergt W T DeBurgh, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to Oudh.

The order of the Govt of Bombay, granting 6 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate to Mr J Tait, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on the Est under the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 17th April 1876, is confirmed.

In modification of P W Dept Notification No 145, dated 24th March 1876, the transfer of Mr S J Pigott, Acct, 1st grade, from the Office of the Acct Genl P W Dept, to the Punjab, is cancelled.

Mr A H Tenbroeke, Acct, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept.

Mr B Finch, Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, resumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 27th March 1876.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

STAFFORD—April 22nd, at Nagercoil, the wife of George Stafford, Travancore Public Works Department, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

THERE is much speculation at the present moment amongst the members of the Medical Service as to what are the intentions of Government with reference to the promotions already due to the administrative rank. One Deputy Surgeon-General has gone home, another is expected to go almost immediately, and a third will go in a very few months. Rumour had it recently that the executive in making these promotions were determined to give effect to the provisions of the new Warrant, by selecting the best men for the grade irrespective of any claims mere senility could advance, and we for once would be very glad to record that rumour was so far right. The Warrant, as we read it, distinctly says that promotions to the administrative grades are to be made by selection, and His Excellency in Council will record for the information of the Secretary of State his reasons for his selection. So far, between His Excellency and the Secretary of State no intermediate reference seems necessary, and we can add that if the general wish of the service be gratified by passing over men who have already far exceeded the compulsory retiring age the reasons might find expression in one simple word. In making promotions on which so much depends the question we would beg to submit should be, not who is fit, but who is the *fittest?* No doubt men already bordering on sixty with physical debilities creeping on apace might easily sit in their offices for a couple of hours every day and sign their names, but something more than this is wanted, and the executive must be as fully alive to the fact as we are. Much physical exertion is required from the Deputy Surgeon General of the present day, and unless he can encompass it his office must be useless. No individual claims, even though they had the stamp of apparent justice, should be allowed to weigh against the public good, and without wishing to say anything ungenerous, we must acknowledge, we think, the latter will suffer if these promotions be made according to seniority, chiefly because of the physical inability of the seniors to accomplish the work. However, a few days must set all speculation at rest, and it will then be fully known whether Government are determined to give full effect to the new Warrant by selecting the fittest or whether they are to give a new five years lease of office to men who have already served their terms. We trust the former may be the case not alone for the public good, but for the sake of the Medical Service also, in which stagnation of promotion may have serious effects.

IT is to be hoped that whenever the reorganization of the Native Army becomes a fact, a better system of interior economy, so far as regards papers and returns, will be given it than the one it possesses at present. Nothing can be more cumbrous, more obstructive, and more needlessly vexatious than that system of paper check and counter check which now goes so far to fetter commanding officers of native regiments, and to bring them into contempt with their men, and though it may appear incredible, we understand that there is actually *six* separate forms required for the regimental history of each man in a native corps where *one* would be amply sufficient for all purposes. An English officer of a native regiment has his time now fully occupied with correspondence, returns, and innumerable regimental books to the great detriment of more important duties of a really practical character. Naturally, a wing officer cannot be expected to know much about the individual idiosyncracies of the 350 men under his command when office or desk work absorbs all the energy his almost hopeless responsibilities leave him; and when it is considered that this greatly overworked officer is often out under a blazing sun at rifle practice from six in the morning until noon, and that on his return home, dozed and fatigued, he has to attend not only to the practical wants of all his men, but to their theoretical wants (on paper) as well, it will be seen that the thing is circumlocutory, and that the work can only be superficially done or not done at all.

It seems to us that very little book work or correspondence is requisite in a native regiment—the less the better. All this kind of work tends to lower the *prestige* of the English officers, because the sepoys gathering the impression from it that it is the books which have the real authority and not the *sahibs* Sepoys fancy that these are all records which the Commander in-Chief and Adjutant General peruse daily after breakfast, and they firmly believe that they are protected, in a disciplinary point of view, to an almost dangerous extent from their officers by all these documents. In the irregular regiments, where there was little paper work and a commandant could make or mar a man much according to his own pleasure, the English officers were feared and respected as they ought to be feared and respected by Oriental and mercenary troops; but the vanity in the writing of many books all tends in an opposite direction, and is calculated to lessen the officers' influence and to take away their time from their men.

For very many years past—probably on account of a long period of peace—there has been a strong tendency apparent somewhere to accumulate paper work in native regiments to the disadvantage of sharp and strict discipline. Of course, every one knows how this has come about, just as every one knows how circumlocution is brought about, or the way "how not to do it" Men given to theories with incompetent, or responsibility-fearing officers, delight in paper work in preference to real work, and numbers of these have been long contributing their quota for years back to that great pile of ruled and headed foolscap under which the Native Army sprawls and struggles. One theorist, let us say, suggests that there should be no verbal orders given to sepoys, but that all such orders should be issued in writing, and another immediately caps this by suggesting that such written orders should be made out in triplicate and copies of them entered in a new form of regimental record. Ancient Colonel Coddles, who can manage tape much better than men, is delighted with a new babe born of circumlocution which will relieve him of the responsibility of acting promptly in even such a trivial affair as a word of command, and he heartily endorses the other two theorists' views of this thing, and so it goes on, form after form, return after return, until at last, as we have said, there are six of these things appertaining to every sepoy in the service. But, on the other hand, Colonel Daring is disgusted and rendered miserable by fetters which suit Coddles to a T. We will suppose this latter man to be of that fine type of Indian officer who can of himself command the love and veneration of his men, in which event he finds himself in a most anomalous position, with all his talents of worse than no avail to him—a Gulliver, we may say, bound by pigmies. Truly, there are more Coddles than Darings in the present organization of the Native Army, but the pity of it is that individual responsibility should not be fixed upon all, and those incompetent to exercise it, pensioned.

But to return to the paper work of native regiments, to which a correspondent drew attention some time ago, it is hard to know for what good *eight* books, inclusive of the ledger, which is stated to consist of *two or more books*, is kept up in every wing. Probably, and as far as we can comprehend absurdities, the only good of No. 8 is to check No. 7, of No. 7 to check No. 6, and so backwards until we arrive at No. 1, which might embrace of itself the whole paper work of the wing. In war, no doubt, it would. On active service it would be quite impracticable to drag about as regimental baggage all the accumulations of book work which make mouldy piles in quarters, and we have heard that smart commanding officers have on a campaign seized the first opportunity to *lose* this *impedimenta*—the only military *materiel* which a British officer may sacrifice without disgrace. Eight "wing" tomes or sixteen to a regiment, to say nothing of the commanding officers', adjutants', doctors' and quartermasters' volumes, are too suggestive of those arithmetical wonders, the pair of rabbits on the island, and the multiplying nails in a horse shoe. Prolific to an astonishing extent, in a few years they could furnish a tolerably sized public library to be carried about, and most unfortunately, at the public expense. Indeed, to begin at the beginning of the thing, the newly published Regulations of the Bombay Army is itself as promising a babe as we have heard of for some time, weighing, as it does, over nine pounds of military circumlocution.

While on this subject of military reform, we cannot too earnestly impress upon those who have the care of the reconstruction of the Native Army the great importance of regimental *English* schools where the sepoys, as well as the boys of the regiment, could be taught the language of their officers, of the Government, and of the Empress. We do not think that anything develops intelligence in the native mind more than a study of the English language, and we may be sure of this, that the officers would understand their men better, and the men the officers, were a study of English made imperative in native corps. Somehow or other, we can never think of English speaking soldiers turning the bayonet against Englishmen, but the differences of language, the difference between English and Hindoostanee is so very great, as to place sepoys in the category of strangers to us. One good thing Lord Napier of Magdala did for the Native Army was the mild encouragement he gave to the study of English in native regiments. We, however, would not do the thing mildly but strongly, and insist upon sepoys learning English as one of the first and not the least important of the duties they owed their masters. Were this done the paper work of native regiments could be greatly simplified, for each man would be able to keep his own accounts with his officer. There would also be no need of innumerable documents to convince the native soldier that there was a little cherub sitting up aloft at Head-Quarters to take care of poor Jack, for it is presumed that if Jack sepoy had the sense of the English tongue, he would have the sense to see that no vouchers were requisite for the fact. Half the paper work in native regiments is at present devoted to the task of convincing Jack on things which Jack does not comprehend. There is one more way in which to regard the subject. It is a bad policy to overload men in responsible positions with books which take away responsibility from their offices. We once heard of an officer who commanded his regiments strictly according to Cocker as long as he had nine pounds weight of precedent at his elbow to go upon, but a circumstance arose which deprived him of his tome of reference, when he was utterly done for and diddled. He was of the genus Coddles, of course; not of Daring; still, a structure of paper work is an unfair temptation to offer a man in war to stand upon, and we think in military commonsense that soldiers have no business to do with things in peace which would not be serviceable for them in war. Of course, there must be method or there would be no discipline, but the question is, if the method here discussed is the right method? A proof that it is not so is, that it generally, if not always, takes an English Indian Army on service no inconsiderable time to shake off circumlocutory bandages, and to get its food and its carriage in some way unprovided for by routine.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 21ST APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Commander W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour at noon yesterday morning from Suez with the English Mails of the 21st ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt and Mrs Rannick
Mrs C Lee
Mr K McKean
Mrs Le Ruez
Mr and Mrs Sowden and child
Mr G Hampton
Mr H Whyte
Miss Allen
Mr E Schmit
Mr W Entwistle
Mr J W Smith
Mr L Smith
Lieut G R Towsend
Lieut C B Irving
Lieut E Nash
Lieut E May
Lieut Sir G V Thomas, Bt
Lieut M T Western
Lieut G F A Norton
Lieut T H E Acton
Lieut E E Taylor
Lieut R C Haines.

FROM MALTA—Maj and Mrs Harris.
FROM VENICE—Mrs Borrodaile.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs. Bidie
Mr Master.

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr G Ermens.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Cullianbhoy Gangjee
11 Natives.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21ST APRIL.

THE cloud in the East grows ominously darker, and amidst all the professions of peace that emanate from the Governments of the three Great Powers, there are dangerous symptoms of the insurrection in north-west Turkey developing into a serious conflagration. The Andrassy Note has proved a failure, as I ventured to prophesy would be its fate some months ago; every week affords increasing illustration of the inability of the Turkish Government to restore peace either by force of arms or by promises of reform; and the relations between the three Great Powers who have intervened in this business are neither so cordial nor so unanimous in their object as they were last autumn. There are two causes for this, one acting at St. Petersburg and the other at Vienna. At St. Petersburg the Slavophil party are evidently obtaining an ascendancy. Their newspapers breathe the most bellicose sentiments towards Turkey on the one hand, and to Austria and Germany on the other. Knowing what we do of the control usually exercised by the Government over the Russian press, it is of itself an alarming symptom that the Slavophil journals should be permitted to write in opposition to the Government policy. The disputes between these newspapers and the leading German journals remind us of the popular feeling that prevailed between France and Germany immediately before the outbreak of the last war, and a friend of my own, who knows German society exceedingly well, and who also makes frequent journeys into Russia, assures me that it is the general feeling both at Berlin and St. Petersburg that there are only two circumstances that stand in the way of the expected war between Russia and Germany, one being that Russia is not yet prepared to draw the sword, and the other arising out of the strong personal friendship of the two Emperors. Now that the circumstances are known which led to the recent expectation of the Czar's abdication, the danger of complications becomes all the more apparent. The Czar has such an aversion to war that rather than be thrown into a contest with any neighbouring state, the belief in Russia is that he would prefer to abdicate, and the talk of his doing so, some four weeks ago, arose out of the fear that the Slavophil party in the capital would gain an ascendency over the Government. The fact, however, that the Czar remains on the throne may be taken as a proof that for the present, at any rate, and especially so far as regards the attitude of Russia towards Germany, the Government policy, which in this case means the Czar's personal feelings, maintains a true ascendancy.

It is, however, greatly to be feared that the Slavophil influence is affecting if not actually shaping the action of the Government in regard to the Turkish insurrection. The Russian official class, and the official press, express every outward desire to assist in the restoration of peace, but the sincerity of these professions may be well doubted when we see how little discouragement Russia gives to the rising of Servia and Montenegro. A word plainly spoken from St. Petersburg would effectually prevent either of those two peoples joining with the present insurgents in their struggle against Turkey, and that they mean to join seems certain. Servia has been preparing for weeks past, by buying arms, raising money, and calling out her forces, and the Russian agent at Belgrade has formally announced that she intends to take the field next month. By the movement of her troops, the establishment of her *estafettes*, and the arming of her Danubian steamers Austria is also getting ready for the worst, for as the preserver of peace upon her borders and with the object of preventing the creation of a new Slavonic State the Austrian Government would most likely, and but for Russia she would most certainly, take up arms immediately Servia entered upon the struggle. There is in fact a powerful party in Austria, who desire to annex both Servia and Bosnia, and whose sinister influences are as much a cause of discord between the Great Powers as is the ambition of the Slavophils in Russia to break up the Turkish Empire, and to create a new Slavonic State out of the fragments which shall one day threaten the very existence of Austria itself.

Another proof of the strained relations that exist in the East may be gathered from this circumstance. The Andrassy Note and the conferences of General Rodich arising out of it are things of the past. Even when opposed to Herzegovina, single handed, the Turkish troops can barely hold their own, and should the insurgents be joined by Montenegro and Servia, the Christian States would undoubtedly be wrested from the power of the Osmanli. The three Powers who initiated the Andrassy Note have demi-officially announced that they will take no more steps upon this Eastern Question themselves, but that in the next phase of their proceedings they will act conjointly, probably in a congress, with what they are pleased to term the three Lesser Powers—France, England, and Italy—who endorsed the Andrassy Note after Austria, Russia, and Germany had agreed to it. This intention is announced from a usually reliable source in Berlin, and if it be true it simply amounts to this, either that the three Great Powers distrust each other's honesty, or their own combined capacity for the work they have undertaken. At the same time,—and this is the one hopeful feature in this present aspect of the Eastern Question,—an initial reference of any future step to the six Powers, four of whom are influenced by no local considerations, is more likely to lead to a peaceful result than if the initiative were left, as before, to the three Great Powers two of whom have vital and conflicting interests at stake.

We have had few suggestions as yet as to what the next step on the part of the Powers should be. The more that is known of the internal condition of Turkey, socially and financially, especially as depicted in the graphic letters of Mr. Galenga and Mr. Scudamore, the weaker grows the desire to maintain such a rotten member in the European system, and those who oppose her disintegration mainly do so because they fear to increase the power of Russia, who either directly or indirectly, by the creation of a new State under her exclusive influence, would get the lion's share, if not the actual possession of a strong strategical position. Two or three of the papers, including the *Times* and the *Post*, have nothing better to recommend than that the Great Powers should establish a cordon round Turkey and her feudatories, and leave Turkey to grapple with her enemies while all Europe look on. Though England, France, and Italy, and particularly England, took a very negative part in the Andrassy reforms, hardly doing more than recommending them for Turkish adoption, it is not to be expected that the three Great Powers will abandon their policy of intervention. Russian ambition would alone force an attitude of activity upon her two great neighbours, to say nothing of the moral influence that would be exercised over all Europe to prevent a war of extermination. The plan that was once most in favour, and which even still finds many advocates, is for an Austrian occupation of the disturbed districts to be carried out under guarantees for its [illegible] portant step has been made towards its solution since I wrote last week. The Khedive has approved a scheme which has been proposed by Mr. Rivers Wilson for the management of all his finances by a joint Commission, of which one member shall be appointed by France and another by Italy. The third member, who shall be the President of the Commission, and have the casting vote, is to be appointed by the Khedive, whose first nominee will be Mr. Rivers Wilson. It is also expected that Mr. Wilson will simultaneously be made the recognized Minister of Finance in the Egyptian Government. Of course these appointments of an English subject can only be made with the approval of the British Government, and it is obvious, for many reasons, that approval will not be withheld. If the scheme comes to anything it is to be hoped that some provision will be made for maintaining a continuity of this indirect British representation. It is not formally announced, but I should regard it as very probable that one of the first works which this Commission must grapple with will be the consolidation of the Egyptian debt.

The chief home events of the past week have been a slashing criticism of the Government by Mr. Lowe,—one of the ablest exposures of Ministerial shortcomings that has emanated from a member of the Opposition. But Mr. Lowe's review is not very hopeful for the Liberal party. The right honourable Government thinks, as do many other persons, that if the blundering of the past two months does not disintegrate the Tory ranks, it is difficult to imagine what will; but it is unlikely to expect that the present holders will be ousted from office till the present Parliament has ran its natural course. The truth is that the rank and file are as solid and as stolid as a piece of inarticulate machinery, and are moved by the Primier just as easily as he winds his watch. One of the most interesting incidents in Mr. Lowe's speech was the announcement that two Ministers had refused to bring in a Royal Titles Bill before that duty was undertaken by the present Prime Minister. People are wondering who they could have been. It was supposed, weeks ago, that Mr. Gladstone was one, and opinion is divided as to whether the other was Earl Russell or the late Earl of Derby. As you will doubtless re-produce Mr. Lowe's speech, I need only allude here to the intense interest which it is creating in political circles in this politically dull season of Eastertide. The Clubs are also somewhat agitated about the coming contests in Cumberland and Norfolk. In the last-named country one of the Buxton family is running in the Liberal interest, though not, as I believe, with very much hope of success. The Cumberland contest is a much more serious and important matter. One of the Howards of Greystoke has been put up against Sir R. Musgrave, the nominee of the Lonsdale interest, and the Liberals are in high hope of being able to break that interest. If they succeed, it will be one of the greatest victories that will have been achieved at the hustings since the last Reform Bill.

Sir Salar Jung is expected in England in about ten days, and he will remain in the country for several months. Invitations are being prepared for him in most of the chief centres of provincial industry, and the first welcome that will be offered to him will come from Manchester. The Manchester people, by the way, are preparing to support Mr. Fawcett's motion in the House of Commons next Tuesday on the Indian Tariff question. Mr. Fawcett may have indicated a change of opinion on his part to the Manchester Chamber, for I know that a fortnight ago he intended to say very little upon the economical phase of the subject, and limit himself to the constitutional aspects of the recent correspondence. I doubt, too, whether Mr. Fawcett's tariff views coincide with those of the Manchester manufacturers, and it therefore surprises me to find that the Chamber intends to rally round him as notified at their last meeting.

Your readers will be perfectly aware that while the archæological surveys of Bengal and Bombay are being carried out by General Cunningham and Mr. Burgess, very little has been done for Madras. A long correspondence has taken place on this subject between the Madras and the Supreme Governments, and an offer has just been made from the India Office of a salary and travelling allowances for a surveyor, but the sum mentioned is so very small that there is no immediate prospect of any competent person being tempted to undertake the duty.

Our Eastertide has been marked by the usual extravagances of the Ritualists, and an unusual number of changes in the programmes of our theatres. A dramatised version of Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" has been placed on the boards at the Lyceum, and as Mr. Irving appears in the piece, I suppose it will be the fashion for all London to run and see it. My own impression is that all London will be very much disappointed. Though the acting is moderately good, the drama is by no means so attractive on the stage as in the book, and it is, as a whole, a rather slow performance. The other theatrical attraction is Rossi, the Italian tragedian, at Drury Lane. The general opinion seems to be that he will not prove so popular with a London audience as was his rival Salvini. He has a finer presence but is more melodramatic than Salvini or even Irving. His "Hamlet," the other night was a very mad prince, slashing and raging in the most transpontine fashion.

There has been considerable agitation here in military circles about the refusal of the War Office authorities to permit the officers of the Household Brigade to play polo at Berlin, and though some versions of the affair have appeared in the newspapers, I have not seen the correct one. The invitation was sent by a very exalted personage at Berlin through Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and the Commander-in-Chief gave the necessary leave. At that time it was the impression in London that the performance was to take place before the Berlin Court and a select audience, but it transpired that it was to be a public show to which any one was to be admitted on paying his thaler. Those who know Berlin society supposed—whether rightly or wrongly I know not—that the public spectacle of our lank guardsmen on little cobs, in white nightcaps and striped jackets, would only move the Berliners to ridicule, and the consent was withdrawn. Within a week the Queen (who two days before had been visited by her eldest daughter the Crown Princess) telegraphed from Germany to ask why the Commander-in-Chief had changed his opinion, for the Berlin authorities had gone to great expense in preparing for the show. The whole subject has consequently come up again for further consideration, but knowing what I do of the feeling in the War Office, I doubt whether the Guardsmen will be permitted to accept the invitation.

Lord Lyttelton's suicide has fallen upon society to-day like a thunderclap. Though there is no doubt of the fact, it seems to have been but little suspected by the general public that his mind was affected. He was a familiar figure in Parliament and in the London Streets. He might almost any day be seen rolling along in ungainly fashion to the House of Lords, with eyes directed to the ground, and utterly absorbed in thought; and there was no "good night" in the Lords without one of his characteristic jerky speeches. He was a man full of earnestness and hard work, and he enunciated his liberal views so boldly on the Endowed Schools Commission that he frightened the Tories, who got rid of him as soon as they came into office.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21st APRIL.

THE notification of the Secretary of State for War that one of the eight army corps into which our home army is now divided will be shortly called out at forty-eight hours' notice, has created quite an excitement among staff officers throughout the country. The secret as to the corps which will be summoned into the field will be kept till the last moment, and no one can say that he will not be required to go into the field at a moment's notice. There are some corps indeed which may consider themselves as safe. Thus the militia regiments of the 4th corps whose head quarters are at Dublin belong to English and Scotch counties, while the militia contingent of the 3rd division of the 2nd corps come from Ireland and Scotland. It is scarcely probable therefore that either of these corps will be selected. That the idea of calling out these army corps is an excellent one is undoubted; indeed, unless such experiments are made, the whole organization will be a mere farce and the scheme might as well have remained in a War Office pigeonhole until a war broke out. The knowledge that at any moment the force may be called upon to assemble will immensely sharpen up the militia and yeomanry authorities. To the line it will make but little difference except that officers and men on furlough will have to send notification of any change of residence to their regiments in order that they may be recalled instantly if required. To the militia and yeomanry, however, it will cause a great increase of work, as every man upon the strength must be looked up, his exact address obtained, and, a notification given to him that he must hold himself in readiness to start for the rendezvous [illegible] he receiv[illegible] War Office [illegible] the corps [illegible] is very easy [illegible] to compose a force and to order the colonels to put their men into a train with their baggage at a certain hour. But this is only the beginning of their work. Generals have to be named, and then generals have to select their aides, and to obtain outfit. The aides again may refuse and fresh application be made, and when finally settled, the aides will have to provide themselves with outfit. Upon occasions of this kind aides-de-camp ought to be allowed to wear their regimental uniform. Then the adjutant's and quarter-master's staff have to be got together. There must also be a medical staff. Tents must be provided, and a commissariat and purveyor's staff be upon the ground. If the whole thing is not to be a farce there must be a sufficient amount of transport for the corps, and all the necessary stores must be collected and conveyed to the general rendezvous. Of course all these difficulties will be minimised if a corps be selected whose head-quarters are at Aldershot, but to make the trial complete, to learn the difficulties which will have to be faced and overcome in calling out even a single army corps, it is to be hoped that a corps with head-quarters other than at Aldershot will be chosen. From the difficulties which they will encounter in their first experiment, the War Office authorities will obtain a most valuable lesson for the future. They ought, if the scheme is to be a really useful one, to leave at the War Office a list including not only the regiment, but the name of every officer who is to fill the staff—adjutant, quarter-master, commissariat and transport appointments to it. The most vigilant attention should be paid to the list, and the name of each officer upon it as he leaves England, retires, or receives appointment which will incapacitate him for that for which he stands upon the list, should be struck off and another substituted so that the whole strength of the country could be called out without any time being lost in matters of petty and personal detail. If this lesson is taught to the War Office by the first assemblage of an army corps, England will have made a grand and important step forward in her army organization. There is another and scarcely less striking advantage which can scarcely fail to arise from the appearance in the field of a complete army corps. We shall see a respectable force of infantry but we shall see that the proportion of artillery is wholly insufficient, and that the cavalry is ridiculously small; while of the total number of sabres the yeom[illegible] the largest proportion are by co[illegible] fit only for outpost duty and for es[illegible] the fighting division composed on[illegible] ments of regular cavalry, and [illegible] strength of a regiment of cav[illegible] service is, as all the world know[illegible] hundred sabres. The yeomanry, [illegible] be counted for if the volunteers, [illegible] mensely more efficient as infan[illegible] the yeomanry as cavalry, are n[illegible] fit to put in line of battle, certainl[illegible] must be equally eliminated. [illegible] transport question can scarcely [illegible] to the front. Here the only course [illegible] to me to be open is to adopt some [illegible] of the French system. The o[illegible] a million of money could pur[illegible] strong draught horses at £50 [illegible] this initiating outlay there would [illegible] expense whatever. The horses sho[illegible] to farmers scattered as evenly a[illegible] the whole of England, the farmer [illegible] cation through the board of mag[illegible] Quarter Sessions. The lives of [illegible] should be all insured in the a[illegible] surance offices which take this spe[illegible] if found to be cheaper, Government might be [illegible] own assurer. The rate of hire sh[illegible] cient to cover this risk and to [illegible] deduction in the next condition—[illegible] the horses could, when required, be called [illegible] the field, each farmer bei[illegible] provide a driver for each two [illegible] deduction, being from his an[illegible] the horses of five shillings a [illegible] two horses and their driver, Gov[illegible] ing the horses and rationing the [illegible] term of service. Thus for an i[illegible] half a million of money Government [illegible] cure the perpetual use of ten thou[illegible] animals. In many cases an arrang[illegible] to be entered into with the farmer [illegible] waggons with the horses [illegible] a price [illegible] the time of the first letting of the [illegible] an extension of this [illegible] might be at all times at [illegible] com[illegible] Government to bring an unli[illegible] artillery into the field. The militi[illegible] teer artillery are well drilled, and [illegible] latter have proved at Shoeburyness [illegible] rate shots. It is, however, out [illegible] that they could be placed in line [illegible] artillery. They are, however, per[illegible] working heavy guns in position. [illegible] two fifty pounders were served ou[illegible] or company to be horsed in t[illegible] farmers' loam horses, each arm[illegible] have attached to it from 50 to 1[illegible] which even those most prejudic[illegible] auxiliary forces, could not but [illegible] placed in a commanding posi[illegible] enormous influence in deciding [illegible] engagement. Indeed, the auxilia[illegible] not be actually brought into the [illegible] the guns and horses could be han[illegible] Royal Artillery and Marine Artill[illegible] ed in our garrison, for use in [illegible] volunteers undertaking the gar[illegible] shall probably go down to wi[illegible] experiment of calling out one of [illegible] and will keep your readers in[illegible] manner in which this really [illegible] works. Several letters and [illegible] appeared lately on the subject of [illegible] nastics, or rather of extending [illegible] gymnastics in the army. There [illegible] that in this respect we are greatl[illegible] the French and Germans, whose [illegible] to accomplish gymnastic feats [illegible] astonish English troops. The [illegible] of gymnastics not only [illegible] general physique and health, but it is of greater advantage in a campaign by enabling men to continue any violent exertion for a period of which men untrained would be wholly incapable. There are certain exercises, too, which might be of really vital importance in action. Men, for example, should be trained to climb over any wall, in heavy marching order, upon which by jumping they can get the tips of their fingers. In this way a seven or even seven and a half foot would cease to be a serious obstacle. This can be carried further and men can be trained to mount each other's shoulders, and so mount walls or enter windows twelve or fourteen feet above the ground. I once saw a company of French soldiers in the march go in at a first floor window of an empty house in this way. It is no unusual thing to an acrobat in the streets supporting six men, and the first is of course vastly more easy against a wall. Six men upon each other's shoulder would enable the uppermost to enter a window or climb a wall nearly thirty feet high. Swimming, too, is one of the exercises particularly useful to a soldier as well as healthy and pleasant. An experiment was made the other day with some apparatus consisting merely of flat paddles attached by a strap to the bottom of the feet and hands, and a man, by no means a first-rate swimmer, in heavy marching order, 60 rounds of ball cartridge and his musket slung at his back was able to swim across the swimming bath, while another swam the length of the bath with a 42 pound weight of iron round his neck. The fact now pointed out that boat accidents were very fatal among soldiers, very few of whom can swim, while in the case of the fire on board the training ship, very few lives were lost as all the boys were able to do so. A deep canal, however narrow, will stop a regiment composed of non swimmers, while a regiment of good swimmers could throw their knapsacks and ammunition pouches across and swim on with their rifles. A bonus of five shillings to every man who could swim well enough to pass a certain test, would be money well laid out, and would have the effect of inducing the great proportion of men to swim. In boat landings, river expeditions, etc, swimming would be of great value and might save many lives.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining [illegible] One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for [illegible] luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late ev[illegible] For favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, Medical Journal, &c., &c

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC [illegible] COA.—This original preparation, which has attained a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor B[illegible] under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the s[illegible] experience of the inventors, and will be found to c[illegible] an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutriti[illegible] perty of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCO[illegible] AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute [illegible] boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Ch[illegible] Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Choc[illegible] highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a [illegible] elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The [illegible] Brand (double super fine quality) is cel[illegible] pungency, and purity of flavour. S[illegible] Mills, Brick [illegible] London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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[illegible]TELLIGENCE.

[illegible]'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]AHORE BISHOPRIC.

LONDON, 9th May.

[illegible] in the House of Commons this [illegible] to a question of Mr. Henry Cust, Lord [illegible] Hamilton said no doubt Her Majesty's [illegible]overnment would give favourable consideration to the proposed new Bishopric in Northern India, provided that sufficient funds were privately subscribed.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Mr. Arthur N. Birch, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has been gazetted Lieutenant Governor of that island.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 10th May.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. Ceylon, with outward mails of 28th ult., left here for Bombay this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The same Company's steamer Nizam left for Galle at the same hour this afternoon.

The same Company's steamer Australia sailed for Galle on the 7th instant at 3 o'clock in the morning.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th May.

The Centennial Exhibition was opened to-day.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, 9th May.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 10th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 7th instant.

LONDON, 9th May.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera.................... 4 7/16d

Piece Goods—The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 6 4½.

8½ lbs. do. 7.4½

40's Mule Twist .... 0-10½.

Bar Silver .... 53½d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ...... 105½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9th May, 7-45 A.M.

Mail Steamer China, from Australia, arrived.

Mr. Saunders, C. B. has been appointed to the Chief Commissionership of Mysore, and has accepted the appointment. Mr. Dalyell gives a large ball on the 24th instant in honour of the Queen's birthday.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that a free passage to England will be granted to Sub-Lieutenants who fail to qualify for their Lieutenantcies.

Intimation has reached the Lahore paper from Jullundur of the birth of a son to Kunwar Anwar Singh, brother of the present Rajah of Kuppurthalah. This gentleman, adds our contemporary, is married to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Goloknath, a presbyterian native missionary, and the event we have referred to is the subject of much rejoicing amongst the native Christians of Jullundhur.

Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of March 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1875 :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible] of India	2,24,71,849	2,43, 7,959	2,86,27,733
Bengal .... }	2,56,68,240	2,91,62,214	2,66,39,404
Assam .... }		98,67,196	31,87,643
British Burmah	51,31,254	58,18,896	45,97,398
N. W. Provinces	1,58,67,10[illegible]	1,8[illegible],19,084	2,40,97,314
Oudh	41,99,448	55,57,144	74,86,229
Punjab	1,60,83,768	1,90,41,881	1,08,51,231
Bombay	2,72,85,902	2,59,43,110	3,53,22,610
Central Provinces	41,63,031	41,00,141	3[illegible],94,648
Madras	2,64,53,127	2,58,77,757	2,90,18,391
Total......	14,47,23,429	15,69,95,082	17,31,66,599

At a meeting held on Wednesday (April 19th) of the Reception Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council of the City of London to make the arrangements for the visit which the Prince of Wales will pay to the City on his return from India, it was stated that a telegram had been received from Sir William Knollys, announcing that the Prince of Wales had fixed the 13th of May as the day on which he would attend the banquet and ball to be given at the Guildhall. It was also stated that probably the Princess of Wales would accompany his Royal Highness, and that he would enter the city by way of the Holborn Viaduct, and pass along Newgate street, Cheapside, and King street to the Guildhall.

The New York Evening Post's Washington correspondent says he is enabled to declare authoritatively that General Schenck will not return to London; and the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Committee will certainly make such a report that the General's return to London will be quite out of the question. The statue of the late President Lincoln, which has been erected at Washington by means of subscriptions among the negroes, was unveiled on the 14th inst. in the presence of President Grant and the Government officials. Three crevasses have appeared in the levees raised to restrain the waters of the Lower Mississippi. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 dols.

We understand from some of our up-country correspondents that the heat so far has been very trying, and that scarcity of water in some of the Dekhan Districts is already felt very much. In Khandeish a few days since the thermometer reached 110° in the shade, and in Jalgaon, noted for its rising trade and industries, 150 degrees in the sun were registered. What would people in the Hills say to this? They might try to ponder over it at Simla, Mahableshwur, and other such retreats when they write down to their friends in the plains complaining that they no longer require fires and that they only use one pair of blankets at night. 212 degrees is boiling heat, and it would be interesting to know how much cooked a man is who is exposed daily to the influence of 150 degrees.

It is a curious fact that there is no such thing as a Mussulman banker or even money-changer in Constantinople. Banking establishments have their quarters in Galata, and are exclusively in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, and Jewish or Christian Franks; and the hundreds of exchange offices, mere holes in some lurking corners to be found at every step at the shop doors, or underneath the shop windows of every crowded street on either side of the Kara-keui bridge, where men with greasy red caps, or tattered black or yellow turbans, are perpetually rattling their copper coins from hand to hand to attract the attention of the passers by, are either kept by Jews on their own account or by low-caste Turks, who only superintend the business, leaving the actual transactions to smart Jewish or Armenian accountants.

The American telegrams state that President Grant has signed the bill substituting silver for the fractional paper currency, and has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States after the year 1877. The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported a bill providing that there shall be a coinage of silver dollars, which shall be legal tender for amounts not exceeding twenty dollars, except for customs duties and interest on the public debt. The bill also provides that the trade dollar shall no longer be legal tender. The Republican Convention of Virginia has passed resolutions recommending Mr. Blaine as candidate for the Presidency. The Indian Democratic Convention has passed a number of resolutions urging the repeal of the Specie Payments Resumption Act, and recommending Mr. Hendricks as candidate for the Presidency.

By the latest advices from Major Sandeman's camp in the Bolan Pass, dated 26th April, we learn that the number of men of the escort who have died of cholera up to date is thirty-five, but there have been no fresh cases, so that it is hoped that the disease has been overcome. Major Sandeman has now been encamped for more than a fortnight in the Bolan Pass, and the tribes have been perfectly quiet. The kafilas have been escorted by the Bolan tribes themselves, as the escort has been unfit for such duty. His Highness the Khan of Khelat has restored the lands of the Brahoi Sirdars that he had confiscated, and all parties have shown a disposition to leave the settlement of their differences to Major Sandeman. Major Sandeman had been ill for some days, but had recovered.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following from Khokand:—"Several tribes of the Kara Kirghize, principally the important tribe of the Baras, refused to take part in the general submission of Khokand under Russian rule, and concentrated themselves in Gulsha under the leadership of Abdallah Beg. General Scobeleff, at the head of a considerable force, was despatched by general Kolpakowski with orders to demand the submission of all the Khirgize within three days, and to enforce his demand in case of refusal. A despatch has been received from General Kolpakowski, dated Khodjent, April 6, announcing that all the chiefs of the Bargas and other Khirghiz tribes had given in their complete submission to General Scobeleff, with the sole exception of Abdullah Beg and two of his companions, and that a detachment of fifty Dsheghites has been sent in their pursuit."

No less than eight doctors are said to have refused to take charge of the General Hospital, Madras, because of the ladies who have been allowed, under Lord Hobart's Government, to join the hospital. In this dilemma the Government, it is said, have ordered Dr. Cockerell, to take charge of the General Hospital; and in that case he must either comply, or assert his right to be sent back to do duty with a regiment. The *Madras Mail* says :—"We have no objection to anybody believing that the eight or nine doctors are very misguided and prejudiced gentlemen, and the ladies whose qualifications they call in question by their obstinacy are angels in disguise; but were the Government less amenable to petticoat influence there would be no hesitation in deciding that some folk have mistaken their calling, or at any rate that they had better go home."

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 4th May 1876, that slight rain has fallen in Tanjore and Malabar, but none elsewhere in the Madras Presidency. In Bombay showers are reported from Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar and Kanara: in Sind the river continues to rise. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajpootana, or Central India. In Bengal the rainfall has been slight, and for the most part confined to the Central districts; there has been a good fall in Cooch Behar; want of rain is generally felt, but prospects are for the present good. In Assam heavy and beneficial rain has fallen. No rain is reported from the North Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab: the harvest in the last named province is nearly gathered. No rain has fallen in British Burma. From Mysore half an inch and in Coorg two inches are reported.

Lord Lyttelton died on Wednesday April 19th, at his town residence, 18, Park-crescent, Regent's Park. Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest into the circumstances connected with the death, when it was stated that his lordship had been suffering from depression of spirits for some time past to such an extent that an attendant was engaged to watch his movements. On the Tuesday morning, suddenly leaving his bedroom, he threw himself over the staircase before the attendant could reach him, and received such injuries as to cause death. Dr. Andrew Clark said his lordship had for years been liable to the malady of melancholia which was a depression without a delusion. It would last from five or six weeks to three months, but he had always got better after a little treatment. In the present instance the malady was more obstinate, and that led him to caution the family. It was of that sort which led to insanity, and, in point of fact, the deceased was insane. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind." Lord Lyttelton was in his fifty-ninth year.

The *Pall Mall Budget* supplies the following items of American news:—"The American Senate resolved itself on Monday April 17 into a Court of Impeachment upon Mr. Belknap. Mr. Belknap attended with counsel and filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court to try him on the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time the articles were framed, and has not since been nor is now a public official, but a private citizen. The House Managers asked for a delay till Wednesday to consider what replication should be made to this plea. The replication was to the effect that Mr. Belknap can be tried on the articles of impeachment, and the House adjourned until the 27th April. In the meantime Mr. Belknap has filed a rejoinder, and the House a sur-rejoinder. The grand jury at Washington have indicted General Babcock; Harrington, formerly Assistant District Attorney; Whitely, formerly Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury; Nettleship, one of his detectives; Somerville, a New York lawyer and two professional criminals, for what is called the 'safe burglary conspiracy.' General Babcock has been arrested and released on bail, Whitely and Nettleship will be used as witnesses. General M[illegible]nald, who was implicated in the whisky frauds at St. Louis, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 dols. Mr. Avery has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 dols."

At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on 19th April the following letter was read from the India Office :—

India Office, March 31, 1876.

Sir,—I am directed by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., and to express the gratification with which he has received a copy of the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed on Wednesday last. Lord Salisbury is fully convinced that the fiscal policy which he has earnestly pressed upon the Government of India, and which has met with your support, is calculated to promote the best interests of the people of India.—I am, &c., Horace Walpole.

Thomas Browning, Esq.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—"There are abundant signs that our Government is pursuing a more vigorous frontier policy in North-Western India. The object of this step is to secure peace upon our borders and a settled government in the States between India and the Russian frontier. I referred some months ago to the steps that were about to be taken and that have been since adopted in Khelat. The sending of a small expedition to the khanate in order to assist in the restoration of order will doubtless lead to our permanent occupation of that important post, and as soon as we have a more definite policy towards Afghanistan, or when our relationship with the Ameer will admit of our occupying Quettah without causing him to misunderstand our meaning, Quettah too will become, not a part of English territory, but an advanced post intended to cover the Bolan Pass. It should be explained that Quettah belongs to Khelat, and that we have a treaty right to post our troops in any part of Khelat as may be thought advisable by the British authorities. The deepening of Kurrachee harbour to admit of transport ships is another new and strategical undertaking, and the placing of the frontier under one administration, which I quite expect will sooner or later pass into the hands of Sir Lewis Pelly, shows that Mr. Disraeli's recent remark about checking the progress of Russia is not limited to the assumption of an unnecessary title. The reannexation of Socotra shows that the Indian Government is alive to the necessity of securing the most useful points on our way to India, and if they also decide to re-occupy Karak, a step which is just now very much talked about in Anglo-Indian circles, it may be taken as an illustration that we mean to maintain our influence in Persia."

Tennyson's "Queen Mary" was performed at the Lyceum on the 19th of April. The *Times*, criticising the cutting down of the poem for the stage, makes the following remarks:—"As it stands now, the poem, in order to be made a play, has been but cut down to about one-half of its original length. The result is that the story, simple though it be, lacks continuity, and, save for the knowledge the audience may possess of the events of history, and of the characters of Mary and Philip as learnt therefrom, evinces an insufficiency of motive, faults which had no place in the poem. From this same paring process has resulted an almost entire absence of action, which must ever be one of the most fatal bars to true dramatic success. Indeed, as a matter of fact, there is far more of action in the poem than in the play, and though the assertion may seem idle, as incapable of proof, we have little hesitation in saying that, had it been possible to place upon the stage the "Queen Mary" of Alfred Tennyson as originally published, we should have seen a work far more worthy of him whose name it bears, and far more worthy of a place among the dramatic literature of our country." The performance does not appear to have been, under these circumstances, very interesting. The *Times'* critic concludes his remarks thus:—"At the close of the last act, in answer to the customary calls for congratulation, Mr. Irving announced his intention of conveying at once to Mr. Tennyson the intelligence of the "confirmed success" of his play. If Mr. Irving does or has done this, we cannot think he has acted wisely, nor do we believe Mr. Tennyson will thank him for so doing. All who wish well to our stage will rejoice at the bare fact that among the writers for that stage the name of the Poet Laureate may now be enrolled. It is probable, too, that had not public expectation been so keenly raised it might have been more content with the result. But it is impossible even for the most kindly disposed—and all present on Tuesday night were, we are sure, of that number—to believe that this play is a complete success. Indeed, had the success been more acknowledged than it was, of how many plays could such an assertion be made with any warrantable degree of confidence on the first night of representation?"

MAJOR SANDEMAN'S KHELAT MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

UPPER SIND, 1st May.

It was said some days ago that Major Sandeman and his party had arrived and stationed themselves at Quetta or Mustang. This, however, was incorrect as he has not proceeded further than about 8 miles from the mouth of the Bolan Pass and is now encamped at a place called Kirta, but whether he has taken possession of the small fort near it is not stated.

The troops must have a horrible time of it up there just now, Kirta being about the hottest place in the world and the Persian proverb—

"Sirri, Dadur Sakhti
Dozakh chira pardakhti?"

applies to it as well as to the two towns mentioned in it.

Peer Jan, son of Mahomed Khan Vakil, arrived on a mission to the Khan of Khelat from Major Sandeman, with a request that His Highness would be good enough to visit the Major at Kirta. To the surprise of all Khoodadad Khan not only refused to do so, but is said to have sent back a very cheeky answer to the effect that, "if Major Sandeman had come into his territory with intent to fight, he should come to Khelat where Khoodadad Khan would not fail to come to the front; if fighting was not the purpose of the Major's mission, he could not see what he wanted with him, and he (the Khan) must decline to have anything to do with him." He is said to have added: "Perhaps you are only a Saudagar, how do I know who you are? If the Governor of Bombay calls me I would not mind meeting him." Rumour has it that this is not the Khan's personal answer, or rather that some foreign agent is backing him up to defy Major Sandeman's conciliatory advances.

The two mutinous regiments of the Khan have returned to their allegiance but they got the best of the argument and kept the plunder they made at the time of Nowroodeen Mengal's murder.

Gower Khan and Ibrahim Khan, the two Barohee Chiefs of the Jalawan tribe, who have sworn to avenge Nowroodeen's cruel death, are still defying the Khan at the Moola Pass; and Daroga Atta Mahomed, having recovered from the wounds he received in Nowroodeen's affair, has escaped from Khelat and joined his fortunes with those of the above Chiefs.

Alladinno Kirt and Mannu Garani (chiefs of the Sarawan Barohee), and Dur Mahomed Jamali (Belooch) have been persuaded by Imam Baksh Mazari to come to Major Sandeman's camp and assist in keeping the Kafila route and especially the Bolan Pass open. It is said that they now levy on their own account the transit dues at Dadur, Haji Ka Shehr and Bhag, which formerly were part of the Khelat State revenues. Of course Khoodadad Khan is much vexed at this and has demanded their persons from Major Sandeman, claiming them as his own subjects, but I dont' think he will get them.

Moolla Mahommed, the principal Chief of the Sarawan Brahoees, is also with Major Sandeman, but on what terms is not known; however he is a bitter enemy of the Khan. Another report has it that the transit dues spoken of above have been assigned to Moolla Mahomed, the Murrees and the Dummar Pathans.

Cholera milder now, but 200 deaths are said to have occurred among the troops and followers.

TRAVELLING BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me a few lines in answer to your correspondent "Observer's" communication upon this subject? The object of his letter will probably in any case be attained, and I do not wish to say a word against it, because he really does appear to be, what he very evidently wishes to be considered, a smart fellow. This is not perhaps so very extraordinary, seeing that he apparently possesses sources of information not open to the common public. He states, in the first place, that the Railway tickets for travelling across the Continent to Brindisi by the Newhaven and Dieppe route are to be obtained at the P. and O. offices. That may be so; but when I applied to the P. and O. Company for such tickets, I was referred to the Railway Company's time-tables, and told to obtain my railway tickets at the station. As for the possibility of travelling from Paris to Brindisi by second class, Bradshaw (to whom he himself refers) is, or was at that time, clear enough to show any man "of common sense" that he could not, being in Paris at noon on Thursday, get a train to take him through to Brindisi by second-class in time to catch the Bombay mail steamer on Monday morning. However, even Bradshaw is not of course infallible, though "Observer" may be so. For the rest, the statements contained in my letter were facts that actually occurred, and the experiences related, with the exception of one or two circumstances, would be, I take leave to say, the probable experiences of nine-tenths of ordinary Englishmen starting alone, and at a few days' notice, on such a journey. I am thoroughly convinced of the justice of the conclusions stated in my letter with regard to overland travelling, in spite of the letter from "Observer."—Yours, &c.

W. F. W.

Iron and Brass single and double four post Bedsteads, also for Children and Travellers [illegible] pulling to pieces and fitting into a small Bag. Hair [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Wool [illegible] Co'r Linen and Cotton Tick [illegible] Linen and Cotton Sheeting Terry [illegible] Blue Blankets, Tr[illegible] [illegible] and Brussels Net in a variety of [illegible] for protection from Sand Flies and Mosquitoes. Illustrated price [illegible] Catalogue [illegible] Company, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of new patients admitted during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie-Talao, was 1,623. The average daily attendance being 205·3.

Shakespeare Dramatic Club.—We understand that company of actors under this name intend to give a series of dramatic performances in Gujerattee chiefly from the productions of the immortal dramatist whose name it bears. The first play they have selected is Romeo and Juliet.

A Tea Establishment.—On Tuesday last the property of the late Mr. Morton, tea-dealer, Church Gate Street, consisting of Kangra and Holta teas, together with the lease of the house for about six years, was sold by auction sale and was knocked down to Messrs. C. D. Khumbatta and Co. for Rs. 22,200.

Seamen Deserters.—Franc Malbury and four other seamen, of the American ship William McGilvery, were arrested as deserters from the said ship on Tuesday evening by Mr. Constable Goff, of the water police, and taken on board their ship, and received the usual reward of Rs. 10 per man for so doing from the American Consul.

Evading the Liquor License.—Rustomjee Byramjee, a shurbut shopkeeper, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chislett, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 40.

Death from Burns.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coleewadd, Sion, on view of the body of Dewjee Balloo. Deceased was about 30 years of age, a toddy drawer, who had met with an accident on the 8th April last from an explosion of fireworks. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by inflamation of the lungs following burns which he had received from the accidental explosion of fireworks."

Recital of Romantic Stories.—This evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dessa Pitha, a celebrated "bhat," or roving minstrel of Kattiawar, will narrate in Gujerattee the romantic story of Maharaj Bhimsingjee of Jodhpore and his struggles with the Pathans of Cabul. The roving minstrel's private performances have created some interest in native society, the members of which have now an opportunity of hearing him in a public place.

Cheating.—A warrant was issued on Tuesday by Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, for the arrest of Danjee Babkarree, a Bania, who was charged with cheating and the abetment of the same in respect of a sum of Rs. 500 lent to the accused on the 18th of November last by Wassedew Jugurnath Shastri, the complainant, who is employed in the Bombay Education Society's Press as a Shastri, on a promise of returning the said amount in a few days, whereas he had since absconded.

Gamblers.—Juma Khan and nine other Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being found on the night previous in a common gaming house at Bhendy Bazaar, gaming with counters, dice and money. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Defendant No. 1 and another were fined Rs. 15 each or in default to one month's hard labour each in the Common Jail, and the rest were fined Rs. 5 each or in default to suffer a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment each.

Refractory Seamen.—Franc Malbury and four other European seamen, of the American ship William McGilvery, who were on the day previous put on board their ship by Mr. Constable Goff, were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with wilfull disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their ship. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to one week's hard labour each in the House of Correction and to be sent on board at the expiration of that term of imprisonment.—Henry Leary, of the British ship Philosopher, was also sentenced by the same Magistrate for a similar term of imprisonment in the Common Jail and for a similar offence.

A Marwaree Outdone.—Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. J. [illegible] Warden, acting Second Judge, Mr. R. Bennett appeared to answer a suit filed against him for a sum of Rs. 200 by a Marwaree, named Suntookchund Khoomjee, due on a promissory note executed between defendant and a Parsee purveyor, named Eduljee Manockjee. The promissory note in question, it appears was transferred by Manockjee to the present plaintiff, probably at a large discount. The defendant stated that he was not indebted to the Marwaree but to Manockjee, and that he had filed his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in which he had included this debt in Eduljee Manockjee's name. His Honour thereupon ordered that in consequence of the filing of the schedule all proceedings be stayed for the present.

Cruelty to Animals.—Mahomed Shaik Oosman, a buggy owner, and Abdool Oosman, a hack buggy driver, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McDermot, with cruelly torturing a horse. Upon the evidence adduced the owner of the buggy and horse was fined Rs. 15 and the driver Rs. 10.—The cart drivers, named Yunkunath Pursharam, Bhow Gunnoo and Shreeputty Kundoo, were yesterday fined Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively, by the same Magistrate, for a similar offence, in respect of their bullocks, charged at the instance of the agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Messrs. Smith and Nutty.—Two bullock drivers, named Ekna Parsam and Bhow Gunnoo, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. W. Smiths agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing their bullocks, and were fined —the former Rs. 5 and the latter Rs. 4.

Application for a Warrant.—Mr. Winter (of Messrs. Prescott and Winter) appeared before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of one Gala Jetha, a Marwaree, against whom summonses had been served for his appearance to answer to a charge of perjury preferred against him by his client Muncherjee Ruttonjee. Mr. Winter said that the case arose out of a suit in the Small Causes Court, and it is believed that Gala Jetha absconded. His Worship, after examining the police sepoy and the complainant as to having served the summons, granted the application. Mr. Winter then further stated that information had been received that the defendant had gone to Kutch. The Magistrate observed that there would in such case be a difficulty in arresting the defendant at Kutch, unless it can be shown to the authorities there that a *prima facie* case had been made out against him. Mr. Winter said he was not sure whether defendant had gone to Kutch, and applied that the warrant should be issued immediately as the defendant might still be in Bombay.

C. Fernandes *versus* S. L. Blanchard.—This was a suit heard yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, acting Fourth Judge, in which Mr. C. Fernandes, a clerk in the *Indian Statesman* Office, sued Mr. S. L. Blanchard, the proprietor, for the recovery of Rs. 100, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff for wages for the months of February, March and (up to the 22nd) April, and for one month in lieu of notice not given previous to defendant's dismissal from that office. The defendant was represented by Mr. Pearse Nixon, the Manager of the *Indian Statesman*. The plaintiff stated to the Court that he was ordered to do work not forming part of his regular and recognized duty, and that Mr. Nixon, while telling him that he would have a month's notice, ordered him to leave the office at once. Plaintiff called two witnesses, the first A. M. Fernandes, a compositor in the *Indian Statesman* Office, to prove the term of his service during the months sued for, and Dhond Sewjee, a clerk in the *Times of India* Office, to prove the nature of the work, witness being employed in a similar capacity in the office of the *Times of India*. Mr. Nixon, on behalf of the defendant, urged in his defence that plaintiff had refused to do duty as ordered, and gave his evidence to that effect which was corroborated by the statement made by Mr. C. J. Ackrill, who was also examined by the Court for the defence. His Honor gave decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 68 for the actual term of service rendered by the plaintiff to the *Indian Statesman* Office and appropriate costs of the Court.

Baron Larpent.—We regret to hear that the illness which Baron de H. Larpent had before leaving Poona, has greatly increased on the voyage home. He had severe pain in the head going up the Red Sea and by latest accounts the whole of the lower part of his body below the stomach has become completely paralysed and he has no power over it. His illness was considered very serious indeed. All his friends in Poona will greatly regret to hear of his sufferings. It is not always safe for invalids to be sent home at this season of the year when the heat in the Red Sea is sometimes so intense. Baron de H. Larpent has been much liked in Poona, where he has been for several years Judge at different intervals—interrupted by a visit to England and an acting appointment as Judge of the High Court.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Course of True Love at Kurrachee.—While the case of Fatma was being proceeded with in the City Magistrate's Court on Thursday, an elderly and benevolent looking Parsee suddenly gave a violent scream, and fell down in a fit. All order was of course out of the question, and the business of the Court was interrupted while the unfortunate man lay on the floor, his arms and legs working convulsively, and blood and foam oozing out of his mouth. He recovered in a few minutes and when put on his legs seemed to be considerably surprised to find himself minus his hat, and an object of considerable attention. The case was shortly after dismissed and then another and more interesting scene occurred. Dhunjeebhoy was told to go his way, and Fatma was handed over to her affectionate *ma*, with advice to be a good girl for the future. But the moment she got out of Court she threw off the sheet which Mahomedan women usually wear over their clothes, rushed after Dhunjeebhoy, seized him by the shirt front, laid her head upon his manly breast, and besought him in the most touching tones not to desert her. Alas! for human affection Dhunjeebhoy instead of being melted into tenderness, made the most vigorous efforts to release himself, and skeddadle. The pair were then brought into Court again, Fatma still holding on to Dhunjeebhoy's shirt front and making him look both ridiculous and uncomfortable, and it was only on the Magistrate ordering them to be forcibly separated that Dhunjeebhoy got off. Fatma then rushed about the Court, cried, tore her hair, threw herself down on the floor, kicked her heels about a little and at last made the best of it by going home quitely with her mother, who was watching the whole outburst with a very composed countenance.—*Sindian.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 7 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 3 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospital there were yesterday at the Mody Bay 2, Arthur Road 2 and at Camateepoora 3 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 11, of whom 9 were Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan and 1 native Christian. These deaths; occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 1; Market, 1; Mandvie, 2; Oomercarry, 2; Funnuswady, 1; Camateepoora, 1; Byculla, 1; and Worlee, 1.

THE GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

Our Concerts at the Town Hall are few and far between, but they are as sweet as angels' visit when they do take place. The Concert last night was very successful; there was a fervour of feeling and appreciation of the efforts of the Glee Society to give us two hours agreeable recreation which made the Concert most enjoyable. The contralto solo and the two solos by the well-known baritone lent the requisite variety; the lady graciously complied with the demands for a repetition and the gentleman was obliged to submit to the same estimation of his services. The choice selection on the programme, "La Carita," was given twice; the first performance was overpowered by the organ but the second, given at the close of the Concert, was very beautiful; but it is doubtful if the tones of the organ can be subdued so much as to prevent the great power being injuriously felt, unless they can be equalled by a very loud sounding piano. The duo, however, of piano and organ was well played and quite harmonious. The Hall was very well filled, and we trust that last night's Concert is the fore-runner of many others to follow speedily.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

An annual general meeting of the subscribers and donors of the Gymnasium was held yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade premises to receive the annual report of the managing committee and to select a committee for the current year. A *quorum* was obtained after a delay of an hour and a quarter beyond the time advertised for the holding of the meeting. Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee was called to the chair. Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, the secretary, read the proceedings of the public meeting held last month for the distribution of prizes; and the report for the past year, the substance of which was read at the prize-meeting and was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st inst. The following resolutions were then duly carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Perozsha Eduljee Sakeedas, and seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee Master, that the report of the managing committee for the year 1875 just read, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, and seconded by Mr. Perozsha Eduljee, that the members of the managing committee be thanked for their good management of the affairs of the institution during the past year.

Proposed by Dr. C F. Khory, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, that Messrs. Perozsha Eduljee Sakeedas and Dosabhoy Eduljee Gandavia be appointed scrutineers of the voting papers sent in by the subscribers for the election of a managing committee.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 24.)

The Easter holidays have been universally kept in London and throughout England, and comparatively little has been doing.

Mr. Lowe delivered a speech at a dinner at Retford on Easter Monday, which was a spirited and effective attack upon the Government, though it held out no prospect of a Liberal return to power.

Mr. Forster has also spoken on middle-class education at a school meeting in Devonshire, and last night, April 20, there was a Conservative banquet, followed by speeches at Southampton.

The Queen left Coburg yesterday morning, and reached Avricourt Station at half-past twelve last night, passed through Paris at half-past nine this (Friday) morning by the La Villette Railway, where she was met by the President of the French Republic.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, let Gibraltar yesterday for Cadiz and Seville, and on leaving expressed great pleasure at the splendid reception he had met with.

A Madrid telegram states that the Prince of Wales will be received in grand state by the King, and will stay at the palace during his visit to Madrid.

On leaving Madrid, the Prince is expected to proceed to Lisbon, arriving there on May 1. Races will be organised in his honour by the Lisbon Jockey Club.

Nothing has been done towards the pacification of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. The truce between the insurgents and the Turkish troops has expired, and the former have gained some important successes.

Notwithstanding that a telegram from Berlin states that the maintenance of a complete agreement between the three northern Powers is affirmed from all quarters, and that no further steps will be taken without a previous understanding between all the guaranteeing Powers, the impression is general that there is a want of accord between Austria and Russia.

Reinforcements are coming to the insurgents from Servia, Dalmatia, and Bulgaria.

It is asserted that Montenegro has formally declared war against Turkey.

The *Zastava*, a paper published in Austrian Croatia, states that the great majority of the Servian population is ready for the war, "come what may."

In France MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc addressed a meeting of working men on Easter Sunday, the object of the meeting being to raise funds to pay the expenses of a deputation of *Ouvriers* to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

There is a split in the Imperialist Camp between M. Rouher and Prince Jerome Napoleon.

An English Club in Paris is to be opened on May 1, under the auspices of influential members of several London Clubs.

The new Seamen and Marines' Orphans' House at Portsmouth was opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday, in the presence of a large assemblage.

Advices from Cape Town state that the publication of M. Froude's report to Earl Carnarvon was received with much favour by the colonists.

Mr. Tennyson's play of *Queen Mary* was produced for the first time at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night with only moderate success.

In spite of the disturbances in South-Eastern Europe the financial panic has abated.

Lord Lyttelton has committed suicide by throwing himself over the balustrade to the bottom of a well staircase.

There has been a "myterious death"—a suspected murder—in Chelsea, and particulars of a horrible outrage and murder of a little girl have come to light at Blackburn.

The Bank rate has been further reduced to 2 per cent.

Obituary for the Week.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. Sale, Ben. Ret.; Major R Steuart, Ben. Ret.; Maj -Gen. J. R. Brown, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. R. O. Gardner, Mad. Ret.; Lord Lyttelton; Sir G. J R. Hewett, Bart.; R. W. Cumberbatch, Consul at Smyrna; Col. F. H. Crowe, late 10th Foot; W. H. Cowley, P. and O. Company; Admiral C. C. Frankland; Hon. W. Maxwell; Lady Orde; L. Quinlivan, late High Sheriff of Limerick, Sir W. Wilde.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(*From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.*)

Berlin, April 12.

Russo-German relations have recently become the theme of an animated controversy. Up to 1848, it is well known, Russia was considered the mainstay of reaction in Germany. Nicholas supported the German Governments in their opposition to the growth of constitutionalism, and regarded the unification plans as a dream if not as a breach of Treaty. Animated by these Conservative sentiments, he was not a little dissatisfied with the deportment of Frederick William IV. in the unsettled period consequent upon the fall of Louis Philippe. He censured his Prussian brother-in-law for enacting a charter and allowing himself to be made the chief personage and prospective head of the Unity movement. A little later, when, the Liberal demands getting extravagant, the King of Prussia curtailed the concessions made, the time arrived for Nicholas to act. The King having fallen out with the Liberals on matters of internal government, was in turn deserted by them in the semi-foreign question of unity. Upon this Austria proceeded to action. Glad to have escaped exclusion from Germany—the fate awaiting her on the unification of the country—Austria undertook to re-establish ancient institutions, and being too weak to contend with Prussia, appealed to Nicholas for help. Promptly complying with the request addressed him, Nicholas bade the Prussian Premier call upon him, and told the dismayed Minister that the design of a united Germany must be abandoned. It was in consequence of the strong opinions broached on that occasion that Baron Manteuffel, towards the end of November, 1850, took that memorable journey to Olmutz, where he signified submission to the Austrian Prince Schwartzenberg. Thus the re-establishment of the *ancient regime* in Germany was the direct consequence of Russian intervention. The dearest wish of the nation was foiled by Nicholas, and an obsolete order of things, keeping down liberty and unity alike, revived by a foreign potentate. Neither the German nation nor the Prussian dynasty had then any great reason to rejoice in Russian friendship.

But a new era was to supervene. Austria having been obliged beyond endurance by Russia's intervention in Germany and Hungary, thought it necessary to assert her independence by opposing her benefactor. At the time of the Crimean War she threatened Russia's flank; during the Polish Rebellion that followed she befriended the insurgents. In return, when Prussia reverted to her former policy, and in obedience to the national demands undertook the unification of Germany in earnest, Russia no longer objected. The Battle of Sadowa was fought not indeed with the assistance, but amid the cordial applause of the St. Petersburg Court. The advantage to Germany from the victory was so incalculable that the nation opened her arms to all and every one who seemed to approve, no matter whether the approval was dictated by a selfish motive or not. Towards the St. Petersburg Government the gratitude felt was all the warmer that the Russian people were known to find fault with the course held by their rulers. Both nations, in fact, were equally mistaken as to the motives actuating the Russian Emperor, and ascribing his policy to German proclivities, the one blamed while the other praised his deliberate attitude. Curiously enough, it never seemed to occur to his critics that, whatever Alexander's attachment to his German uncle, His Russian Majesty is necessarily too good a patriot to pursue any policy except what is in strict accordance with Russian interests.

So deeply convinced, indeed, was the Emperor Alexander of the wisdom of his tactics that he adhered to them on a second and more trying occasion. We know enough of the secret history of 1870 to be able to assert that the Emperor Alexander covered Germany's rear in that dangerous period. The fact is, His Majesty had no choice. Unless he wished to see Germany defeated and Austria triumphant and more able than ever to oppose him in the East, he could not but contribute towards the consolidation of Germany. That the St. Petersburg Government were not enamoured of that consolidation, apart from its effect upon Austria, may be gathered from the sceptical attitude assumed after Sedan. Yet the grand fact of Alexander holding fast by his alliance with Germany in her hour of peril, concealed this from the nation. If there was anything needed to enhance German gratitude it was the knowledge that the sympathies of the Russian people had been again enlisted on the side of Germany's enemies. Indeed, the Czar had been actually brought by popular opposition to insert a quieting *communique* in his gazette.

Exalted by the courtesy of diplomatic language, the services rendered by his Russian Majesty to Germany had since that time been unceasingly impressed upon the nation. Hence the general regret at the recent rumour of his intention to retire; hence the alarm felt at the prospect of seeing him replaced by the Czarewitch, a reputed enemy of Germany. As nations are swayed by general impressions in periods of great historical events, the friendly Alexander was contrasted with the unfriendly Nicholas, and little, if any, room was left for the question of interest. These sentiments, it would appear, were expressed somewhat too demonstratively. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* the other day went out of its way to oppose this Government, and, without rhyme or reason, disapproved the intended purchase of the German Railways by the German Chancellery. Without tarrying to inquire for the reason of this untoward attack, I proceed to quote the following leader published a few days ago in the well-known *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* :—

"German papers have been lately discussing the present and future relations of this country with Russia. Their articles were occasioned by vague rumours and anecdotes, unsupported by trustworthy intelligence and contradicted by news of an opposite tendency. It is to be regretted that these papers, in discussing our relations to Russia, should have adopted a tone of anxiety, as though this were a weak point from which the German Empire might be exploded and destroyed at any moment. In judging our position towards Russia, the German Press have rarely kept the golden mean. Depreciation has been repeatedly succeeded by over estimation. At the time of the Crimean war the Prussian Government were bitterly blamed by our Press for not joining in a liberal crusade against the 'hot-bed of reaction in Europe.' Even temperate politicians could not forgive Frederick William IV. for taking a more correct estimate of our interests, and declining to be guided by Polish sympathies and the then Anglo French *entente cordiale*. The Russian Army, which in the Crimean War made a stand against the united troops of four European States, was the same which the Emperor Nicholas in a well-known exchange of sentiments with Prince William had called the reserve of the Prussian Army. Was it possible for any Prussian Government in those days to set aside our ancient connexion with Russia and cause German blood to flow merely to purchase cheap laurels for the Napoleonic Empire? The Polish insurrection of 1863 witnessed a similar eruption of German liberal feelings. A flood of indignation was poured upon the Berlin Government because it did not happen to approve current opinions upon the real interests of this Monarchy. Since then public feeling has veered round to the opposite point of the political compass. Realizing that there is an identity of interests between the two countries, independent of the sympathies of their rulers, many in Germany would now recommend a different policy from that advocated 23 years ago, were the events of 1863 to be repeated to-day. The *Nord Deutsch Zeitung* is certainly the last German paper to wish for any but intimate relations with Russia. However, no friendship is possible unless based upon mutual respect. We deem it incumbent upon us to caution the German Press against over-estimating Russian friendship. We apprehend that the respect Germany enjoys in Russia might be diminished if the German Press were to accustom themselves to treat the friendship of Russia as an absolute political necessity to this government and country. Russian friendship is desirable, but not indispensable. Since the days of Peter the Great and the partition of Poland, Russia and Germany have been on amicable terms. There have only been a few short breaks to this happy state of things, occasioned by the personal feelings of Russian rulers, and always injurious to Russian interests. The experience gathered by Russia on these exceptional occasions served to convince her that the friendship of a neighbour who, even when comparatively weak, was a match for a world in arms, must be more valuable than any other alliance. We cannot but invite the German, and more especially the Prussian Press to remember these facts and to view them in the light of our history and traditions. To fear any neighbour, whether East or West, has never been the habit of this country. The more we wish to be on a good footing with Russia the more cautiously should we avoid creating an impression in Russia that we are dependent upon Russian support. The contingency (the retirement of Alexander II.) recently talked about in the German Press is certainly very improbable; but even were it likely the Russian Press might easily mistake the real nature of the relations existing between the two countries were the German Press to show disquietude at the prospect of seeing the Russian Throne occupied by the grandson of Princess Charlotte of Prussia, the great grandson of Queen Louisa of Prussia, the son of a German Princess of Hesse. Reflections of this nature are altogether premature and idle. It is hardly to be thought of that the future Ruler of Russia, well prepared by his illustrious father for the weighty burden one day to be his, will have occasion or inclination to abandon the traditions of his ancestors, and tear asunder the ties cemented by three predecessors. The future Emperor of Russia, moreover, can have no interest in removing or displacing that centre of political gravity created by the co-operation of the three Powers whose colours are inscribed with the glorious word 'Leipzig.' Under any circumstances the German Press will do well to obey the promptings of self-respect, and to consider it a national duty to remember that, however desirable the maintenance of the German-Russian friendship may be, it must be based upon a correct appreciation of mutual interests. A friendship founded upon such a basis may be strengthened by personal sympathy; but it cannot be shaken by mere antipathy, even if such antipathy existed, which is not at present the case."

This pointed exhortation has produced no little stir. Although not much talked of in the Press, it is sure to be heeded.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly ten years ago and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

(*Times.*)

It is desirable that there should be no misapprehension as to the line taken up by the United States and our Government respectively in Winslow's case. We understand that in asking for the surrender of Ezra Dyer Winslow, who is alleged to have been concerned in a series of forgeries at Boston, the Government of the United States refuse to give assurances that he shall not be tried for any other offence than that grounded on the facts proved before Sir Thomas Henry, but they refuse on the ground that the promise would only be illusory, the American Courts asserting their right to disregard the engagements of the President when they have a criminal within their jurisdiction. Again, the United States' Government, in addition to maintaining that they are not bound to take notice of domestic legislation on the part of Great Britain, like the passing of the Extradition Act, 1870, have argued that, even giving full force to this Act, it nevertheless contains a provision (in section 27) preserving the old Treaties. The Act is, indeed, to apply to the old Treaties, with regard to procedure, for instance, but in repealing the old Acts by which those Treaties were put in force it is expressly enacted that the Act shall apply "with the exception of anything contained in it which is inconsistent with the Treaties referred to in the Acts so repealed." Now, the Treaty between England and America of 1842 did not limit the crimes for which a person surrendered might be tried after extradition, and it is maintained that on both sides of the Atlantic the practice has been to put no limit to the number and character of offences for which a person surrendered may be tried. There does appear to be no doubt that Heilbronn, who was surrendered to the British Government by the United States under the 1842 Treaty, and before the passing of the Act of 1870, was surrendered on a charge of forgery, and was nevertheless tried and convicted in London for embezzlement, a crime not within the Treaty. It is argued, therefore, that subsection 2 of clause 3 of the Extradition Act "a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign State unless provision is made by the law of that State, or by arrangement, that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign State for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded," is inconsistent with the Treaty of 1842, and so inapplicable. The British Government, however, are of opinion that it does apply, and that their power to surrender criminals to America is strictly limited by it. It is important to observe that the argument now adopted in America was set up in 1873 by counsel for the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench in England in "*Ex parte* Bouvier." This was a case under the French Treaty, reported in the 27th volume of the *Law Times*. The point raised was not necessary to be decided, and the case was disposed of upon the ground that the French law did, in fact, make provision for securing the criminal against trial for any offence not mentioned in the warrant of extradition. The French have paid more attention to the subject of extradition than any other nation, and the famous Circular of the Minister of Justice of the 5th of September, 1841, issued to guide French magistrates, lays down the rule upon this subject with the wideness of a general principle.—"Comme les actes d'extradition son non seulement personnels a celu qu'on livre, mais qu'ils enoncent en outre le fait qui donne lieu a l'extradition, l'individu qu'on a livre ne peut etre jugé que sur ce fait. Si, pendant qu'on procède a l'instruction du crime pour lequel il est livré, il surgit des preuves d'un nouveau crime pour lequel l'extradition pourrait etre egalement accordée, il faut qu'une nouvelle demande soit formee a cet effet." The witnesses examined in 1868 by the Extradition Committee thought some such rule essential to all systems of extradition in order to prevent the trial of surrendered persons for political offences or for slight misdemeanours not the subject of extradition. It was, indeed, suggested that the object sought might be attained if the Government which had the criminal merely asked the consent of the Government which had surrendered him to his being put on his trial for a new offence; but the Extradition Committee, of which Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Neate, Mr. Forster, Mr. Mill, Sir Robert Collier, Sir John Karslake, and Sir Francis Goldsmid were among the most active members, recommended that every Extradition Treaty "should contain an express stipulation that no person surrendered shall be put on his trial, or detained within the State to which he is surrendered, for any crime committed previous to his surrender, other than that on account of which he has been surrendered, without having been previously restored, or having had an opportunity of returning, to the territory of the State making the surrender." There is no such stipulation in the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 with America, just as the same Treaty makes no provision for the mutual surrender of fraudulent bankrupts, or of persons guilty of the common mercantile offence of embezzlement, or of coining, or of uttering false money, &c., and just as it does not expressly except political offenders. Since the Winslow case arose Charles Brent has been arrested here for alleged frauds on the Falls City Tobacco Bank at Louisville, Kentucky, and George Colledso on a charge of forging United States' notes, and these and other cases must be guided by the decision in that of Winslow.

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS' IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, writes to the *Times* from Bombay; after some remarks on the climate, physical features, and animal and plant life of India Mr. Williams writes as follows:—

"Character of the Inhabitants.—I have found no people in Europe more religious—none more patiently persevering in common duties, none more docile and amenable to authority, none more courteous or respectful towards age and learning, none more dutiful to parents, none more intelligent. Superstition, immorality, untruthfulness, pride, selfishness, all these and other faults and vices, of course, abound, but not more than they do in other countries unpenetrated by the spirit of true Christianity, and not more than will be found among those merely nominal Christians who, after all, constitute the real mass of the people in Europe. While on this subject, let me notice a few leading particulars as to races, languages, creeds and religious usages. First, as to races. All the principal races of the world are here represented—the Caucasian, both Aryan and Semitic (though of Arab blood there is no great admixture), the Mongolian, and even the Negro, some of the aboriginal and hill tribes being manifestly negroid. All races are more or less blended, yet Brahmans, Rajpoots, Jats, Baniahs (Vaisyas), Sudras, and hill tribes differ as much *inter se* as Greeks, Italians, Saxons, Slaves, Celts, Finns, and Laps. And just as all races are represented so are all families of languages—Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian (agglutinating). For example, Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi are Aryan, while the Dravidian, Tamil, and Telugu are Turanian, and Arabic, which forms Hindustani out of Hindi, is Semitic. Hindustani—the *lingua Franca* of India—exactly corresponds, like our English, to the composite character of the inhabitants of the country. It has a Hindi stock, but has taken a vast number of Arabic and Persian words from the Mahomedan conquerors, and is now taking English words largely from us. I have heard it asserted that English is likely to supplant Hindustani as the current language of intercourse throughout India. I see no signs whatever of this. On the contrary, English has scarcely made its way at all among the masses of the people, though common at the Presidency towns, especially at Madras. It is certainly studied and spoken fluently by many natives at some of the large towns in the interior, but is chiefly valued as a stepping-stone to Government situations.

"Again, as all races and families of language are represented in India, so are the four principal religious creeds in the world—namely, Brahmanism or Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam or Mahomedanism, and Christianity.

"Brahmanism with the educated classes means either pure pantheism, or a kind of pantheistic theism. Nothing really exists, it declares, but the one universal spirit named Brahma. It encourages idolatry—that is to say, worship before images and symbols of Vishnu, Siva, &c. (manifestations of Brahma), as a help for weak-minded persons; and all enlightened Brahmans admit that the unthinking and ignorant, who are by far the majority, turn adoration before idols into adoration of the idols themselves. When Brahmanism thus lapses into idolatry, it may be called Hinduism.

"Buddhism is a modification of Brahmanism, and has much in common with it, especially in its asceticism and respect for animal life, but has no Supreme Being, no caste, no sacrifices. Pure Buddhism does not exist any longer in India. Its offshoot Jainism, the home of cold indifferentism, wholly unworthy to be called a religion at all, has taken its place. Great numbers of the Baniahs or traders of the West of India, who claim to be Vaisyas, are Jains. If a Jain wishes to acquire religious merit, he either builds a new temple to hold an image of one or all of the 24 Jaina saints, or a hospital for the care of worn-out animals. No one thinks of repairing the work of his predecessor, though it be that of his own father. At Palaitna, in Gujarat, there are hundreds of new temples by the side of decaying old ones.

"With regard to Islam, about 41 millions of the inhabitants of India are Mahomedans. They are chiefly the result of a forced conversion from Hinduism by the Mahomedan conquerors, and they are much Hinduized in their habits and ways. I observed in my travels that they have a tendency to deify Mahomet himself. Many regard him as a kind of sinless mediator. I saw relics of him, including a hair from his head, preserved as sacred objects in Delhi and Lahore, and the impress of his foot is revered much as the Hindus and Buddhists revere the footsteps of Vishnu and Buddha. When Islam thus lapses into too great exaltation of Mahomet, it may be called Mahomedanism. In some places the lower classes of Mahomedans do homage to the Hindu Goddess of Smallpox, and take part in the Holi festival. The attitude of a Mahomedan towards Christianity is far more hopelessly hostile than that of an Hindu, and is generally believed that Indian Moslems, though often more active than Hindus, are more sensual and inferior to them in moral tone.

"With regard to Christianity and its prospects in India, I will only say that I believe the best work done by the missionaries is in their schools. In some important places, such as Benares, the missionary schools are more popular than those of the Government, although the Bible is read and religious instruction given in the former, and not in the latter. Education is, indeed, causing a great upheaving of old creeds and superstitions throughout India, and the ancient fortress of Hinduism is in this way being gradually undermined. The educated classes look with contempt on idolatry. In fact, the present condition of India seems very similar to that of the Roman Empire before the coming of Christ. A complete disintegration of ancient faiths is in progress in the upper strata of society. Most of the ablest thinkers become pure Theists or Unitarians. In almost every large town there is a *Samaj*, or society of such men, whose creed would be well expressed by the first part of the 1st Article of the Church of England. They retain the name, Brahma as applicable to the Supreme Being.

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but they regard him as a [illegible] by prayer as well as prai[illegible] Somaj formed, than, as is usual in India, it splits up into subdivisions, some founding their theism on the Veda, others partially appealing to it, and others rejecting it altogether. Even great leaders like Keshab Chundra Sen are unable to unite all Indian Theists into one body. Christianity has made most progress among people of low caste and with some of the aboriginal tribes. Real conversions are certainly uncommon, nor will they, in my opinion, be more common until our religion is presented to the Hindoos in that more simple Oriental form which originally belonged to it on its first foundation at Jerusalem. It is even a question whether a certain amount of caste feeling might not be tolerated among Indian converts. At any rate, an Indian ought to be permitted to retain as much of his own peculiar cast prejudices as an European retains of his, provided only that the test of meeting together on terms of perfect equality at the Communion Table be insisted on as indispensable.

"And now, with regard to religious usages. Of public religious ritual, common to all classes of society, very little is left. Nor is common worship performed in temples, except by priests in charge of the idols, who decorate them and bathe them with sacred water on holy days, and do them homage (puja) with lights and a rude kind of music at stated periods, generally both morning and evening. Offerings, however, of flowers, grain, fruits, &c., are presented to the idols of the most popular gods (practically to the priests) by lay worshippers, and *mantras* or texts are repeated with prostrations of the body. Prayer, in our sense, there is none. The religion of the mass of the people (much of which is probably aboriginal and pre-Aryan) is principally displayed in doing homage to local divinities, supposed to be specially present in rude idols, trees, rocks, stones, and shapeless symbols, often consecrated with daubs of red paint, or in the punctilious performance of various domestic ceremonies, at births, marriages, funerals, &c., conducted by Brahman priests, who have nothing whatever to do with temples or public worship. Homage to ancestors also enters largely into the religious rites of the Hindus. All these observances vary with caste, and caste is now so divided and subdivided that even the Brahmans are broken up into innumerable classes and tribes, one claiming superiority over the other. Some of these are little more than groups of families bound together by a few peculiar usages. In other cases, caste is only another name for an association of men united by common occupation in a kind of trade union, every such combination being cemented by the practice of a few distinctive religious observances. Caste, as a bond of union among large bodies of men, can hardly be said to exist any longer in India, and as the ideas of nationality and patriotism are scarcely known, the family bond appears to be the strongest tie left. I believe this tie to operate far more powerfully than in Europe, but I fear that Indians, as a rule, have few sympathies and little disposition to co-operate with others beyond the circle of their own families.

"Our Administration of the Country.—No one can travel in India and shut his eyes to the benefits conferred on its inhabitants by English rule. We are sometimes accused of governing India for England, of making India the *corpus vile* of political, social, and military experiments, of thinking more of what is called the maintenance of our prestige and the development of our commerce than of the welfare of the country. Yet the traveller has only to look around to see everywhere conspicuous monuments of the good intentions, integrity, and efficiency of our administration. I believe that in no part of the world is so much work done, and so well and conscientiously done, and with such a single regard to the discharge of duty, as by the Queen's servants in India. Even men of inferior energy and mental calibre, who, in England, would do little to benefit society, are, by the circumstances of their position in India, drawn out and developed into useful officers and able administrators. And what are the results? The picture once presented to our view was that of a country devastated by intestine wars, oppressed by despotic rulers, depopulated by famine, and left to succumb unresistingly to the attacks of pestilence or to the destructive energy of physical forces. Instead of which, what do we now find? The same forces tamed and controlled, steam and electricity made to subserve the purposes of traffic and intercourse, good roads, canals, and waterworks constructed, rights of all kinds secured, justice impartially administered, education actively promoted, and every where a thriving, law-abiding, rapidly-increasing population. Yet our very anxiety to do all we can for India may sometimes lead to our doing too much. The extension of the telegraphic system has necessarily caused greater centralization of Government authority at Calcutta. But India is a collection of countries which differ so essentially, and require such varied treatment, that each would probably be better governed independently by carefully-chosen men of strong will and judgment, to whom almost unlimited powers might be committed. And now, again, submarine telegraphy has led to further centralization, so that India is at present more governed from the central terminus of Queen, Lords, and Commons, than by those who are at the Indian end of the wires. Formerly the ignorance and apathy of Parliament were of little importance; now its interposition may often complicate our difficulties. Moreover, the possibility of conveying a message backwards and forwards between the India Office and Calcutta in a few hours fosters a forgetfulness of the enormous distance dividing the Western from the Eastern Empire, and of the vast gulf separating the condition of England and of English society and habits of thought from those of India. Hence it is often supposed that Western ideas may be suddenly transfused into an Eastern mind, and English institutions abruptly transplanted to an Indian soil, when neither the one nor the other is prepared to receive them. It may certainly be questioned whether we are not prone to too much and too frequent legislation, and whether, in many places, we are not 50, or even 100, years too early with some of our laws and regulations with our civil courts and trials by jury, and appeals to supreme tribunals, and modern municipal institutions. The Collector of a large district assured me that, as chairman of a municipal board in a large town, he could make native members vote in any way he chose to direct. Clearly that town is not advanced enough for the ratepayers to elect their own municipal authorities. What is wanted is a wise and cautious progress, a zeal according to knowledge, a discreet adaptation of legislation to varying conditions of time and place.

"Our connexion with the Native States.—Few persons are aware of the number of native States still remaining in India. According to the last India office Reports, they exceed 450 in number. Some frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknowledge our supremacy; others pay us tribute, or provide military contingents. Some have powers of life and death, and most of them are obliged to refer capital cases to English Courts. Nearly all are allowed to adopt on failure of heirs, and their continual existence is thus secured. In fact, we are bound by treaty to maintain them, provided they govern well. Some think that in case of a rising in our own territories, the native States will increase our risks and weaken our position, instead of becoming havens of refuge and sources of strength. No doubt, in such a case, most of the Maharajahs would be individually eager to aid us, because they know that their own existence is bound up in ours. Few of them would survive the anarchy that would inevitably follow if we were cruel enough to leave India to govern itself. Hence they would strive to help us. But very few have sufficient personal authority and influence with their own people, and even with their own troops, to control their hostility to us. I fear that the people everywhere prefer maladministration and a limited amount of oppression under their own rulers to good government under ours. At Calcutta, and other places in India, during the Prince's tour, I had unusual opportunities of mixing with the principal Maharajahs, and occasional interesting conversations with them and their Ministers. Some are enlightened men. Many have been brought up under our superintendence with great care. But I fear the truth about many of them is this. On coming of age they are allowed to manage their kingdoms, under the eye of our Residents and Political Agents, who watch them without direct interference. At first they give great promise, but soon become surrounded by designing Ministers, who, to serve their own interests—which are better promoted by bad government than by good—encourage the young Rajahs in a life of dissipation. Very few resist the evil influences of their surroundings for any length of time. By degrees they succumb and degenerate. In the end they fall into excesses and become debilitated in body and mind. Then their feeble sons, if they have any, generally die early, and an heir is adopted. Happily, there are exceptions to this rule, and examples might be given of good native rulers who devote themselves to the welfare of their territories. As an illustration I may state that, when I was at Calcutta, I accepted the invitation of the Maharajah of Cashmere to pay him a visit at Jummoo. He is a son of Gulab Singh, a Rajpoot chief who served under the Sikhs, and to whom we made over the Dogra district, of which Jummoo is the capital, and Cashmere, of which Srinagar is the capital, for a stipulated sum of money after the first Punjab war. The present Maharajah is most desirous of pleasing us, and opens his kingdom to our travellers for eight months in the year, providing them with accommodation at his own expense. He himself prefers living in Jummoo as commanding the entrance to his territories, which altogether cover an area larger than England. This town of Jummoo, prabably named from the Jumboo tree, common in the neighbourhood, most picturesquely crowns one of the undulations which, rising abruptly from the Punjab plains, are succeeded by wave after wave of higher ranges till they terminate in the white summits of the Himalayas. The King's palace commands a grand view of the Tavi Valley, shut in at the further end by snowy ranges. Another palace, very like a large railway station, was built the other day for the occupation of the Prince of Wales at an alleged expense of £60,000. The Maharajah, whose appearance is handsome and soldier-like, is unwearied in his Royal duties. He rises early, is strict in his devotions, and temperate in his habits, and every morning for several hours may be seen in a room overlooking the courtyard of his palace, surrounded by able advisers, and diligently superintending the affairs of his kingdom. What chiefly deserves mention as distinguishing him from the generality of native Sovereigns is his encouragement of literature. He is the Augustus of Indian Princes. Not only has he established the best native schools I have seen in India for the teaching of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, but he has also set up a press, with type foundry, and keeps around him a large staff of Pandits and other learned men who are constantly engaged in translating the best European works into the dialects of the country. This dialect is a modification of Punjabi—called Dogra, as belonging to the Dwigarta district, between the Ravi and the Chenab. Translations have already been made of works on grammar, history, geography, mathematics, surveying, architecture, medicine, and several of the physical sciences. A dictionary has also been commenced in six languages. Moreover, a standard alphabet has been constructed with much skill by employing the Devanagari to improve the imperfect graphic system formerly current in the country. The King's zeal for learning was rather curiously exhibited for my benefit. He had a detachment of soldiers manœuvred before me that I might listen to the words of command, which were all in Sanskrit. The spread of education and knowledge in the Maharajah's dominion during the last ten years is most remarkable. There are other examples of well-governed States, and conspicuously that of the Maharajah of Travancore, but the description of one must here suffice.

"Our Education of the People.—It is commonly said that if we go on educating on our present plan we shall soon lose India. No one will dispute that what-[illegible] has been effected and is still proceeding. Everywhere there are schools—primary, intermediate, middle, and high—besides Colleges and Universities—and every year witnesses an increasing number of scholars and students. At Bombay I saw 10,000 children—all under education—assembled to greet the Prince of Wales. I also saw 1,263 candidates being examined for matriculation, and among them some young Princes. At Calcutta I saw even a greater number, and the standard of proficiency seemed higher than in England. Yet we have merely penetrated the outer fringe of society. Very little impression has yet been made on the masses of the people and the chasm separating the educated from the uneducated is enormous. India cannot be said to possess a real middle-class even with those supposed to be under education. I fear the work effected is rather information than education—rather informing the mind than forming the character and raising its tone. This sort of education is, in some cases, better than nothing, but too often it inflates young men with conceit, unhinges their faith in their own religion without giving them any other, leads them to despise the calling of their fathers, and to look upon knowledge as a mere stepping-stone to Government situations, which they cannot all obtain. At Kurnoul, the other day, there were 500 applications for a municipal post, worth only 15 rupees per month. These who are unsuccessful will not turn to manual labour, but remain discontented members of society and enemies of our Government, converting such education as they have received into an instrument to injure us by talking treason and writing seditious articles in native journals. I believe the defects of our present system are beginning to be acknowledged. Many think we shall be wiser to educate the generality of natives in their professions and callings rather than above them—to make a good mechanic a better one, a good carpenter more skilful in his own craft—and only to give higher forms of education in exceptional cases.

"With regard to female education, although its bearing on the moral and intellectual and even physical progress of India can scarcely be overrated, very little, I fear, has yet been effected. Scattered efforts are made with much energy and some success, but too often they show signs of languishing. The truth simply is that, before we can raise the women of India we must first raise the men. We must do more than inform their minds—we must form their whole character and cast them in a higher mould; and if we cannot convert them to the dogmas of Christianity, we must instill into them Christian ideas and ways of thinking. When we have thus elevated the men, we may safely leave the women to their keeping. The women will then be raised to the level of the men by the act of the men themselves without our interference. At present Hindu women are generally faithful wives and devoted mothers, and have great influence with their families, but they are grossly ignorant; and to their ignorance, bigotry, and subjection to the Brahmans the maintenance of superstition and idolatry, which would otherwise rapidly lose ground among the men, is, I suspect, mainly due.

"The Disposition and Attitude of the Natives towards us and our Rule.—In the first place, how are they disposed to us personally? I am sorry to say that my tour has revealed to me that between the ruler and the ruled in India there is a great gulf fixed which since the Mutiny has widened and is becoming more and more difficult to be bridged over. The very arrangement of every large town bears witness to the truth of this statement, the European residences being collected in a quarter of their own quite distinct from the native town. Another significant fact is that on railways Europeans and natives are never seen together in the same carriages. The causes which lead to this separation are mostly patent, but a remedy is not easily applied. First there is called the race feeling, by which is what is meant the natural antipathy between races of different coloured skins—a feeling which, however manifestly unreasonable, is difficult to overcome. Then there is the caste feeling which we have quite as strongly as Indians. With us, however, it is of a different kind—it is not part of our religion. In the case of the Hindus the principal result of caste is that although they may be of the same rank as ourselves they will not consent to eat with us, or to drink water touched by us or our servants. We, on the other hand, are accustomed to regard dining together as essential to social intercourse, and are apt to resent their declining to sit at meat with us, as if we were personally insulted. But we ought to bear in mind that eating and drinking is with a Hindu bound up with his religion, or rather with its system of purificatory rites; and that the killing of certain animals (such as oxen) for food is regarded as an impious act, so that the absence of Hindus from our tables ought not to offend us more than their absence from our churches. Then there is the feeling naturally springing up between governors and governed. A commanding tone of voice may often be necessary for the maintenance of authority, but I fear we rulers are sometimes unnecessarily imperious and overbearing. Even if we are conscious of our superiority need our bearing towards those we are ruling wound their feelings by making them feel their inferior position? I cannot but think that many Englishmen lord it over their Indian brethren a little too forcibly. A reaction, however, in this respect may often be observed. I could enumerate many cases in which the mild Hindu is not a whit milder in manner than those who are set over him. Then there are the feelings springing from early training and association. It is difficult for a European who has never been in the East to estimate the difference in ideas and ways of thinking arising from this source. Not only is there a different standard of taste as shown in dress, music, &c., but even to a certain extent of right and wrong. For instance, a Hindu thinks it wrong to kill animals for food, much more for sport. Again, an Asiatic, whether Hindu or Mussulman, thinks it highly improper for women to mix familiarly with men who are not relations, much more to dance with them. Then there are differences in nearly every common custom. For example, a Hindu uncovers his feet when a European uncovers his head. In a few case assimilation of habits has been effected, but when this has occurred the Indian has become more Europeanized than the European has become Indianized. It would be foolish to expect these differences to cease. What is really to be regretted is the estrangement they produce.

"And now, in the last place, what is the attitude of the natives of India towards our Government? The most intelligent are quite ready to admit that they enjoy greater benefits under our rule than they would under any other; and the wiser, who knew that universal disorder would follow its cessation, even pray for its continuance; but the mass of unthinking people would rather be badly governed by their own chiefs than well governed by us. In the native States they will acquiesce in exactions which in our territories would be regarded as intolerable. Of course nothing with conciliate those who are determined to dislike us, but even the wiser, who value our rule, consider that they have certain grievances. Why—I have often been asked—are we treated as if in mental capacity and moral tone we were all inferior to Europeans? Why are we never allowed to rise to the highest executive appointments? Why are those of us who compete for the Civil Service forced to go to England for examination? Supposing we are not yet fit for representative government, why are we not allowed deliberative assemblies, like the Houses of Convocation in the English Church, that our opinions may be made known before fresh laws are enacted? Why cannot justice be administered more cheaply and directly, and with fewer delays? Why does the Government spend so much of the revenues on public works and give us no new serais and tanks? These are a few of the complaints I have heard. Perhaps some of them are not real, and others are in course of redress. I believe our Government admits that when natives can show themselves mentally and morally fit for the highest administrative offices they must be allowed to fill them. We are certainly doing our best to redress political grievances; but let us also endeavour to do more than we have hitherto done towards bridging over the social chasm that at present separates the two races and complicates the difficulties of our position in India. Our great English Universities may contribute something towards this important object if they will make facilities for the reception of young Indians and for their intercourse with young Englishmen. I believe that the young men of England and India may learn useful lessons from each other and yet preserve their separate nationalities. Why should they not combine for the interchange of ideas and mutual improvement? Our moral tone and general culture may be higher than that of Indians; but in many points they are our superiors. Let us give them credit for such excellences as they possess, and condescend to admit that good may accrue from some mutual attrition between the two races. Assuredly a better feeling between them must result from consciousness of reciprocal benefits bestowed. One thing at least is certain, that India is given to us to conciliate as well as to elevate, even if she offers us nothing to imitate. In my opinion the great problem that before all others presses for solution in relation to the Queen's Eastern empire is, how can the rulers and the ruled be drawn closer together? How can more sympathy and cordial feeling be promoted between them?"

MR. LOWE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MR. LOWE made an after dinner speech at East Retford, Notts, on April 18th, on the occasion of a complimentary dinner to the defeated Liberal Candidate. Speaking of the Liberal Party and the Present Government Mr. Lowe said:—

I will, if you will allow me, make a few observations on the present position of the Liberal Party and its prospects for the future. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, this is no time for mincing matters. Those prospects are anything but favourable. We have been—whether through our own fault or not posterity must determine—we have been most thoroughly beaten in the last election; so that as long as this Parliament exists—and it may exist for a considerable time—we have not a hope of anything except we can extort from the shame of our antagonists. (Hear.) We have no other hope whatever; and, therefore, gentlemen, it is better to know the worst at once. Do not lose hope, do not lose heart, because you may see things going on for the next year and the year after as they have been going on—arguing, convincing the country, very often convincing our antagonists, but never on any occasion able to give effect to our wishes if we come to a division. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the last Government has been taunted with having been an unsuccessful Government; but the question is, What do we mean by success? If the success of a Government consists, as I think it does in the opinion of some persons, in staying in office as long as possible, no doubt the last Government was an unsuccessful Government. (Hear.) Had we made that an object of our ambition we might have been in office now—we might have remained in office for a much longer period, with all the advantages of pay and place; but the country would have missed many noble and valuable measures. (Cheers.) We set ourselves to do a great duty; we believed that with the large majority we had we had a great opportunity, and we used that opportunity to the utmost of our power. We drew out a programme of measures that we wished to carry. We would do away with the Irish Church. (Cheers.) We would alter in favour of the tenant the laws with regard to Irish land. (Cheers.) We would give that which was the inevitable conse-[illegible] logically, of lowering the franchise—the [illegible]ion of the Ballot to the voter. (Loud cheers.) We would establish a system of education for the country, not founded upon a denominational system, but upon a wider and a better and a larger system. (Cheers.) We would abolish tests in the Universities. We would abolish Purchase in the Army (cheers); and, last of all, we would, if possible, give a really good education to Ireland free from the domination of the ecclesiastical Roman Catolic hierarchy. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, those were our object; our object was not to stay in office, our object was to do this great work; and with a single exception, and that, perhaps, the least important of the whole, we did it. (Loud cheers.) The one thing in which we failed was the question of Irish education; and why did we fail? Because we had so completely removed the real grievances under which Ireland laboured that the Irish members felt they had nothing more to hope from us, and, having got all they could from us, they deserted us when we tried to do this last measure of justice to Ireland in the shape of education of a certain anti-Catholic tendency; and so we were defeated and destroyed. That was the history of the late Government, and, speaking for them, I may say that they are of opinion that "One crowded hour of glorious life his worth an age without a name." (Loud and continued cheering.) I look back with pride and pleasure to what we have done. I think the majority which we used up and expended in doing these things was well used up and well expended in doing that task; and I would appeal from what I may regard as the partial verdict of the country at the last election to the voice of posterity to do justice to the Government of which I had the honour to be a member. (Cheers.) So much, gentlemen, for the past; and now for the future. We are, as I have said, in a small minority; we have no chance of converting that minority into a majority at present, and that for two reasons—one, because there is no chance of a dissolution; the other, because, even if a dissolution does come, we have, as I have said before, by granting Ireland all she can possibly hope to get from the Imperial Parliament, lost that support of the Irish members which counted formerly in our favour. Therefore, our prospects are not brilliant; but what is the result? Gentlemen, I am speaking to Englishman, and you will anticipate what is the result. It is not because we are overmatched by circumstances not under our control that we are therefore to give up our efforts in a good and noble cause. The darker the hour may appear, and the farther off the dawn, the more strenuous should be our efforts to live through the night, so as to welcome that day-spring which will sooner or later come upon us. (Loud cheers.) That I conceive to be our duty, and, therefore, we will go on, hopeless as it may appear, arguing, objecting and dividing against a power that we know we cannot resist until either we are worn out in our efforts to make the Liberal cause triumph or we succeed in arousing the country to a sense of its duty in the matter. (Cheers.) That being our course, I am not here to make to you what is called a Party speech in the view I take of things. It would be really ridiculous if I were to say to you, "Put us in power that we may do such and such things. We have such and such measures in hand. You give us power, and we will give you those measures." I confess to a great want of appreciation of that way of dealing with the country. I do not think that great measures are things to be put up to auction—to be bid for by the constituencies. (Cheers.) I do not think that is our duty. Our duty is to stand firm to the principles we have always held, and to trust to you to stand firm by us as long as we stand firm by them. (Cheers.) Therefore I am not going through the farce of saying that at the period when we get into office we will remedy this abuse or confer on you this benefit. The times are new times, which require faith and trust in each other for unanimous exertion. I am also quite aware that a stated programme might divide you as much as unite you in doing it, and at the present time it is not for us to quarrel about what we may do when we get into power. Our duty is not to think of that, but to prevent irreparable mischief being done to us by the conduct of the present Government. I do not wish to speak of the present Government in any party sense. The view I take of the matter raises me for the moment, at any rate, above party considerations. I wish to weigh and consider their conduct in reference to principles which I hope are common both to Conservatives and Liberals; to test what they have been doing by this principle, and to know whether by such a test they are worthy of the support of the country. Much that I would have said has been anticipated by the gentleman whom I hope you may call your future member. (Loud cheers.) There are, however, a few gleanings left which I will endeavour to place before you if you will spare me your indulgence. One measure of the Government that I most heartily disapproved was one of the last year which must be of interest to many of you, and that was the measure by which the Government sought to destroy, or apparently sought to destroy,—viz., the tenure from year to year of agricultural leases. They sought to force upon the landolrd and tenant a written agreement when they had been content and had gone on for centuries without a written agreement. I could see no reason or good sense in it. I could see no reason why, while both parties were contented, the Government should interfere, for if they were discontented it was quite easy to make known their discontent. I disapproved it also because I felt perfectly certain the result would be that if this change was brought about the effect of it would be, that the landlord being obliged to make an agreement in writing, instead of making the tenure from year to year, would raise the rent upon the present race of tenants. But what I want to point out to you is, that the Government having brought in a Bill of this kind brought in together with it a clause which said that nobody should be bound by the Bill unless he liked. (Laughter.) Then, what was the use of bringing in the Bill at all? (Laughter and cheers.) If both parties were content, the Bill was not wanted; and if not, one party had only to give notice to the other and they could come to a fresh negotiation and settle it their own way. Therefore, I say that that Bill, which was a pretence of doing something for the tenant, but which was really an injury to him by raising his rent, was converted into a disgraceful sham by adding to it this clause, which enables both parties to do what I believe they have done in all cases, namely—to get rid of the Bill altogether. If both parties in the Legislature are to be respected in the country, ought there to be legislation in that fashion? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) It appears to me that we ought not to have colourless measures of this kind, so balanced and so washed out that one does not know whether he would rather have them or be without them. (Hear, hear.) If we are to have legislation at all, let it be legislation which is strong and decided; and if we cannot make up our minds to that, it is better to let it alone. (Hear, hear.) That, however, does not seem to be the view of the present Government. They do not think it is necessary to do anything. For the sake of redeeming some pledge they bring in a Bill on the subject, so balanced and so cut down, and so deprived of all colour and form, that it is perfectly matter of indifference whether it passes or not. (Hear, hear.) Having done that they claim for themselves the credit that their pledges have been redeemed. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) that, no doubt, is one way of staying in office. Well One secret of keeping in office is to do nothing, because if you do something you incur responsibility and if you have responsibility you may not always be, able to escape danger. And this is one of the rules by which a disgraceful, longevity may be secured. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The subject is one which is capable of great expansion; but I will have mercy on you and will say no more on the question of legislation.

NOW READY.

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Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
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Eratpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
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Matheran	Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamund	"[illegible]" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel

BANKS.

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PARIS.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
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25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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Bombay, Dec. 1875

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A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate.

Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

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Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

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In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

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Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

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Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

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Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrass; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair made to sizes. Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

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for the waistcoat pocket.

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M	Young Madeira	Rs. 103	Per Qr.	Cask.
C M	do. do.	,, 122	,,	,,
O M	Old do.	,, 142	,,	,,
S	Choice South-Side Madeira	,, 174	,,	,,
O S	very Choice Old South-side Madeira	,, 105	,,	Octave.
R	,, ,, and Highly-flavoured Reserved ,,	,, 120	,,	,,
O R	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 136	,,	,,
E O R	,, ,, ,, ,, Extra ,, ,,	,, 148	,,	,,
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BAGS	Soiled Linen	from	4	12
	Courier	from	8	8
	Hide Hand	from	12	8
	Gladstone	from	30	0
BANIANS	Gauze Merino	six	14	0
	Warm do.	each	5	8
BELTS	Waist		2	8
	Money		4	8
BRACES	Various	from	2	0
BRUSHES	Cloth	each	2	0
	Hat	each	1	8
	Nail		0	14
	Tooth		0	10
	Hair Military in Solid Leather Case		10	8
	Shaving		2	8
BEDSTEADS	Folding Camp		35	0
BLANKETS	Fine White	p.pr.	5	0
	Scarlet	p.pr.	33	0
COLLARS	Gent's Linen	doz.	6	0
	Linen Faced		0	14
CUFFS	Gent's Linen.	p. pr.	1	0
CARDIGAN	Jackets	from	9	8
CAMBRIC	Handkerchiefs		5	0
CAPS	Travelling		3	8
	Balmoral		5	0
	Glengarry		5	0
	Seal Turban		4	8
CHAIRS	Travelling		9	8
CUSHIONS	Air		6	8
COMBS	Toilet		1	0
	Pocket in case		0	12
DRESSING GOWNS		from	10	0
DRAWERS	Gent's Cotton	six		
	do Merino	six		
	Bathing	each	2	0

			Rs.	a.
GLOVES	Warm Berlin.		2	0
	do. Cloth		2	0
	Dogskin		2	8
HATS	Felt Soft		7	8
	Tweed		5	0
HELMETS	Crab Felt		8	8
	White Regulation		14	8
	Ladies Riding		11	8
	Pith		6	8
JEWELLERY	Gold Front Studs	set	12	0
	Gold Collar	set	8	0
	Lund's Patent	set	4	0
	Pearl	set	1	0
	Gold Scarf Pins	each	12	8
KNIVES	Pocket		2	8
KNICKERBOCKERS		p.pr.	4	12
MATTRASSES	Cork		19	8
MUFFLERS	Berlin		2	0
MITTS	Berlin		2	0
MAUDS	Best Scotch		25	0
MIRRORS	Travelling		3	8
NAPKINS	Best Damask.	doz.	10	8
PERFUMES	Eau de Cologne		1	0
	Lavender Water		2	0
	Various Extracts from the Best Makers		1	12
	Lime Juice & and Glycerine Rimmel's		0	10
PURSES	Solid Leather.		3	0
PILLOWS	Travelling		2	0
	Feather		7	8
	Horse Hair		7	8
	Air		7	8
PYJAMAS	Cambric	six	16	8
RAZORS	in case		3	8

			Rs.	a.
SHIRTS, per half dozen	Long Cloth		22	8
	Best do.		28	0
	Printed Cambric		22	8
	Oxford Cloth		36	0
	Silk and Wool		52	0
	Flannel		40	0
SUITS	Sleeping	each	10	0
	Deck		10	0
	Blue Serge		27	0
	Travelling		25	0
	Overland		25	0
	Warm Cheviot		35	0
	Overcoats		45	0
	Inverness Capes		35	0
SHEETS	Twilled Long Cloth		9	8
SCARFS	Gent's for Pin		1	8
	Sailors Knot		1	12
	Winsors to Tie		1	12
SHOEHORNS			0	[illegible]
SCISSORS NAIL			1	8
SOAPS	Marine	box	1	4
	Transparent	,,	1	4
	Carbolic		1	3
	United Service		1	0
SPONGES	Fine Bath		3	8
	Bags for ditto		[illegible]	
TOWELS	Turkish Bath.	six	10	8
	Honey Comb	,,	5	0
SOCKS	Gent's Cotton.	doz.	9	8
	do. Merino		15	8
SHOES	Gent's Canvas		6	8
SLIPPERS	Morocco		4	8
TRUNKS	Overland		22	0
	For Rail		12	8
	Solid Leather.		50	0
UMBRELLAS	Gent's Alpaca		6	8
	D. Silk		11	8
	Ladies' Silk		9	8
	Do. Sun		7	8
WATERPROOF	Coats		11	8
	Sheeting 72in.	p.yd.	6	8

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COMMISSION AGENT, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,

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Ginger Preserve, Chow-Chow, Pine Apple, Pears, Cumquots and Oranges—in refined Syrup, per Jar	2	0
Best Black Tea, per lb	0	14
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White Crystalized Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs	4	4
Brown do. do. do. ,,	4	0
Extra charge for box to hold 1 maund	0	4

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AT
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
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WHIPS, SPURS,
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

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AND
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RASPBERRY SYRUP.

PINE APLPE SYRUP.

STRAWBERRY SYRUP.

JARGONELLE PEAR SYRUP.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

LEMON SYRUP.

GINGER SYRUP.

These Syrups when taken with either plain or Aerated Water form delicious wholesome Beverages for the Hot Weather.

Per Pint As. 14; per Quart Re. 1-8.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
[illegible]
R[illegible]

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. NEUBERG, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. R. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Powel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are:—

MESSRS. G. M. AND E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,

'E. A. AND Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against [illegible]

INSURANC[illegible]

SUN FIRE OFFICE[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 17[illegible]

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise[illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bom[illegible] all, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and [illegible]titude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co[illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 8 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for age not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874 75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—611 A[illegible]
" " in 1874—698 [illegible]

REPORT OF INDIAN [illegible]
DURING 1875.
JUST ISS[illegible]
COPIES CAN BE HAD O[illegible]
AT THE O[illegible]
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the [illegible] anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, [illegible] any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY [illegible]
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE [illegible]
FOR THE TIME [illegible]
BANKERS
AGRA BANK ([illegible]
SOLICITORS
MESSRS. HEARN AND [illegible]
MEDICAL REF[illegible]
SIDNEY SMITH, [illegible]

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL [illegible] GARDING THE COMPANY, [illegible] APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE [illegible] RANCE Co., (and re-insurance) [illegible] PITAL [illegible]
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL [illegible]
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE [illegible] Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE [illegible] ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN [illegible] Rates and other particulars can be obtained on [illegible]

VOLKART BROTHERS, [illegible]

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—[illegible]

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, [illegible]
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON[illegible]
SUB-MANAGER.
T. WALTON THOMSON, [illegible]

In point of security the Queen Polic[illegible] Rates of Premium will be found as [illegible] first-class offices, and the undersign[illegible] accept risks on even more favourable t[illegible] Property in all parts of the Presid[illegible] able terms.

Settlements made with the utmost d[illegible]

LIFE DEPART[illegible]

The Queen offers the ordinary securi[illegible] Accumulation Fund, which now AM[illegible] ING 83·9 PER CENT. OF [illegible] RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY T[illegible]
IN ADDITION IT P[illegible]

A General Reserve amounting to £1[illegible] more than sufficient to provide for all [illegible]

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN [illegible]
QUEEN POLICIES ARE [illegible]
THE COMPANY HA[illegible] PAID
IN SATISFACTION OF CLA[illegible]

Under late arrangements, Policies [illegible] with special advantages on Civil and [illegible] culars regarding which will be supplied [illegible]

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 5
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM S[illegible]

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.,	C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq.,	and
F. A. Owen, Esq.,	W. S D. Hirchhall, Esq.

AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. COOK, Esq., M.D.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. REMINGTON, HOME, and LANGLEY.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,320, Assuring £10,134,370

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £3,142,845

The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were .... £1,[illegible]

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.
2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed age whichever happens first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.
4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.
5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.
6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allow[illegible] ment of premiums, and claims paid, should death [illegible] that period, upon tender of the premium within [illegible] grace, or deduction of such premium, with inter[illegible] sum Assured claimed upon death.
8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived [illegible] months of the premium becoming due, on proof of [illegible] and payment of a small fine, and within six mont[illegible] cretion of the Board.
9. Policies upon which the Ass[illegible] has been admitt[illegible] able, except on the ground of Fraud.
10. Policies on lives in India for the whole t[illegible] have been in force for the full period of three y[illegible] by the Society, or loans granted thereon to th[illegible] thirds of their estimated value.
11. Written notices of assignment of Poli[illegible] registered by the Agents, such written notic[illegible] duplicate, so that a copy may be transmitte[illegible] at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional [illegible] upon their introduction of New Life Busin[illegible]

FOR[illegible]
Agents[illegible]

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, [illegible]